THE

Bombay Gazette.

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No. 55,785—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 5-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000	....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th ,,	ARABIA	8000	....	...
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th ,,	MEDINA*	12500	....	...
7th Dec.	ARCADIA	7000	MOLDAVIA	10000
14th ,,	EGYPT	8000	....	...
21st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000
28th ,,	PERSIA	8000	....	...

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

4th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
11th ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	....	...
18th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
25th ,,	ARABIA	8000	....	...
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
8th ,,	CHINA	8000	....	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	....	...
1st March	MOREA	11500	....	...
8th ,,	PERSIA	8000	....	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th ,,	† ARCADIA	7000	....	...
22nd ,,	MANTUA	11000	....	...
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	....	...
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	....	...
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	....	...
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	....	...
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th ,,	PERSIA	8000	....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the s. s. MACEDONIA.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C SYMES,
Superintendent,
Bombay.

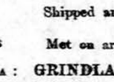
GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay on
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	11th Nov. 1912.
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st ,, ,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. ,,
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	15th ,, ,,
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	31st ,, ,,
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	18th Jan. 1913.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	2nd Feb. ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	23rd Feb. 1913
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th March ,,
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd ,, ,,
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	10th April ,,
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd ,, ,,
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	5th May ,,
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th ,, ,,

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 853	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 825	1,309
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers. Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route via
Lhasa ...2184 Mon. 28th Oct. 11 a.m.* P.D. and C.M.
Dwarka... 1695 Thurs. 31st Oct. 9 a. m. † C. M.
Linga ... 2185 Friday 1st Nov. ‡ 6 a.m. direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH
(Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 31st Oct. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Pankura" 3200 tons, on Wednesday, 30th October, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on Thursday 31st October, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Palitana," 2998 tons, on or about 2nd November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
28th October, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Ocennien	4143	Mages	21st Nov. 1912.
Polynesien	6363	Lasince	19th Dec. 1912.
Ville-de-a-Clotat	6378	....	16th Jan. 1913.
Sydney	4120	....	13th Feb. 1913.
Yarra	4143	Tivolle	13th March 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (Return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Italian Line at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Building, Horaby Road Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct ;

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini.	15th Nov. 1912.
Sardegna	6,000	A. Muzio	15th Dec. 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	D. Meganzini.	15th Jan. 1913.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Ischis	6,000	G. Belsito	10th Nov. 1912.
Capri	6,000	A. de Amezaga	10th Dec. 1912.
Ischis	6,000	G. Belsito	10th Jan. 1913.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75 ; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations; for further particular apply to

G. FERRERO,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

COLLARS.

LAUNDERED, GLAZED AND TURNED BY ELECTRIC MACHINERY,

AT ONE ANNA EACH.

Leaving room for the tie to slip round and giving the wearer a

"WELL-DRESSED APPEARANCE."

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,

DRY CLEANING, DYEING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS.

2-14, Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Oakes' Madras Cigars

ARE recognised as the standards of excellence. They are hand-made and guaranteed free from opium. Highest awards whenever exhibited. The following are a few popular Brands :—

	Per 100 Rs. A.
Anglo-Indians No. 1, 4¾", Boxed 100	4 0
Oriental Cheroots 5" ,, 100	3 3
Supers, No. 1, 4½" ,, 50	4 14
La Flor de Coromandel—	
IMPERIALS, 5¾" ,, 50	8 8
CABINETS, 4½" ,, 50	7 6
OPERAS, 3" ,, 100	5 12
Fiancees, 4½" ,, 50	9 6
Empires, 4½" ,, 50	10 8
Gymkhanas, 5½" ,, 50	13 12
Vishnus (Longs), 5" ,, 100	3 14
Vishnus (Shorts), 3½" ,, 100	2 12

Obtainable at all Stores and Tobacconists throughout India and Burma, or direct from the Company at the Prices quoted above, delivered free by Post.

Write for New Illustrated Edition of Cigar Price List.

OAKES & CO., Ltd.,
Box No. 24, MADRAS.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COXS SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.
THE HON'BLE SIR PHIROZSHA M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—3 per cent. per annum allowed from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSIT :—12 months deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods on application.
Loans granted on approved Securities.
Purchase and Sale of Securities effected at ½ per cent. commission.
AUDITORS :—Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants.
HEAD OFFICE :
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London), Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cocnin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

VISITORS TO BOMBAY

Will be interested to know that we have recently added to our superb stock of Jewellery, a series of

GOLD MOHUR ORNAMENTS

specially fashioned to suit the demand of winter visitors to this land of the "Pagoda tree" of olden days.

They comprise an artistic collection of Necklaces, Watch chains, Fobs, Muff chains, Brooches, Pendants, &c., in which various denominations of uncurrent

INDIAN GOLD COINS

have been treated in an essentially unique and attractive manner. These Art productions are not only interesting curios of the golden East, but are absolute novelties which we are offering at

NO FANCY PRICES.

These souvenirs are singularly appropriate not only for tourists, but also for those resident in India, who are looking for something novel, artistic and reasonable in price to send to the old country for X'mas or the New Year.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, WATCHMAKERS & OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
FRESH ITALIAN LIMES, now in Stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**

Telegrams :—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER, FIAT, AND WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit : Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS :—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
White Rose	150°	,, ,,
Chester	125°	,, ,,
Devoe's	125°	,, ,,
Monkey	125°	,, ,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

150° "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL" ?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in 150° TEST AMERICA.

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE DEADLY TROPICAL CLIMATE

To take a chance with one's health in the tropics is utter folly. The climate is against one. The country is against one. The only one thing to do at the first sign of Fever, Ague, or Influenza, is to take the certain cure that has stood the test of time.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.
Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impoteney, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. Re. 1-8ans. each

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch Etc. in a day. Ans 4, each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI, LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for MINERAL AXLE OIL" are invited for the supply of 1,500 Tons of high grade Summer MINERAL AXLE OIL to be delivered in 7 monthly instalments and 1,400 tons of high grade Winter Mineral Axle Oil to be delivered in five monthly instalments. The Contract will be for a period of 12 months commencing from the 15th day of February, 1913, the first instalment of Summer Oil being delivered by that date and the first instalment of Winter Oil by the 1st day of September, 1913.

2. Tenders must reach the Manager, North-Western Railway Naulakha Lahore by 12 noon, on FRIDAY, the 3rd January, 1913, at which date, time and place they will be opened in the presence of any Tenderers who wish to be present.

3. The oil to be supplied must be in accordance with the following specification :—

SUMMER OIL.

Specific Gravity at 60° Fahrenheit.....0·890 to 0·920.
Viscosity (Redwood) at 140° Fahrenheit.....430 to 500 Secs.
Flash points (closed test) .....Over 380° Fah.
Cold test (setting point) .....40° to 44° Fah.

WINTER OIL.

Specific gravity at 60° Fahrenheit. .....0·890 to 0·920.
Viscosity (Redwood) at 140° Fahrenheit... 300 to 320 Secs.
Flash point (cold test).....Over 380° Fah.
Cold test (setting point).....20° to 22° Fah.

4. Form of Tender with full particulars of conditions of contract can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore, on payment of Rs. 5, which amount must be remitted with applications for Tenders. No tenders will be considered unless submitted on this form.

5. If Tenderers are not actual manufacturers, they must, at the time of Tendering give the names of the manufacturers of the oils they propose to supply and state where the Works are situated.

6. A sum of Rs. 500 in cash or Lahore Circle Currency Notes must be deposited with the Chief Cashier, North-Western Railway, with a covering letter stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with Tender for "Mineral Axle Oil" and his receipt should be attached to the form of Tenders. Tenders received without such receipts will not be considered.

7. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or part of a Tender, or to assign any reasons for non-acceptance of a Tender, and can reject the whole or any part of any tender.

By Orders,
OFFG : CHIEF STOREKEEPER.
Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 23rd October, 1912.

NOTICE is hereby given that TRICUMDAS CULLIANJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted TO SELL to our client, the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, trust, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, at No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure being a portion of Bhagilicha Dongar, containing by admeasurement 4746 Sq. Yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being at Worli outside the Fort, and in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 341, 414, 416, 686, and 696, New Nos. 4069, 4070, 4194, 4197 to 4199, 4340 and 4645, Old Survey No. 5, and New Survey No. 3237 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G Ward No. 373, and Street No. 275, and bounded on the East partly by the ground of Laxmon and partly by the ground of Dorabji C. Shroff, on the West by the ground of the said Dorabji C. Shroff, on the North a passage and beyond that by the ground of Dorabji C. Shroff, and on the South by the property hereinafter secondly described.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure being a portion of Bhagilicha Dongar, containing by admeasurement 1580 Sq. Yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being at Worli outside the Fort and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 341, 414, 416, 686, and 696, New Nos. 1/4069, 4070, 4194, 4197, 4199, 4640, 4545, Old Survey No. 5, and New Survey No. 3/3233, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G. Ward No. 374, and Street No. 276, and bounded on the East and West by the land of Dorabji C. Shroff, on the North by the property firstly hereinbefore described, and on the South by the land of Vithoba Hirchand.—Dated this 26th day of October, 1912.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI, ROMER & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE FIRST TERM of the next Session commences on January 4th 1913. Students who desire to enter the College should present themselves on that date at 10-30 A.M.

About nine Scholarships (value Rs. 15 per mensem) will be awarded to Matriculates and Shool Final men. Residents of the Bombay Presidency are alone eligible. Those wishing to obtain Scholarships must present themselves at the College on January 4th and should enter their names as candidates as soon as possible.

Paying students unless Matriculates and School Final men are required to pass the College Entrance Test held at the College on January 4th and following days.

All candidates must pass an Examination in Physical Fitness held at the College on January 4th and following days and must produce certificates of moral character.

Further particulars may be obtained on application

THE PRINCIPAL,
Bombay Veterinary College.
Parel, Bombay, 12th October, 1912.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will hold an AUCTION SALE of TIMBER at the following depots on the dates shown against them.

Depot.	Estimated quantities in cubic feet of. Teak.	Black wood.	Jungle, wood Matti, Nana etc.	Date of auction.
Kodibag (near Karwar).	Logs cft. 54175 poles No. 5000	2000	27500	20th November 1912 and following days.
Hattikeri (15 miles from Karwar.)	14085	528	62195	25th November 1912 and following days.

The conditions of sale are available for inspection of persons wishing to bid at the above auction at the Undersigned's office at Karwar or at the Depot offices at Kodibag and Hattikari between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on any day except Sundays and holidays.

W. A. MILLER,
Divisional Forest Officer.
W. D. Kanara.
Karwar, 26th September 1912.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

DELHI AGENTS : KING, KING & CO

MESSRS. PHIPSON & Co. beg to announce that they have APPOINTED as their DELHI AGENTS MESSRS. KING, KING & Co., who will hold a stock of their Wines, etc., from the 10th October, 1912.

Address :
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
(Agents for Messrs. Phipson & Co.),
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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE MUTUAL PROVIDENT AND GUARANTEE SOCIETY LTD.
(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE.

THE GENERAL MEETING of the Society convened for THIS DAY, stands adjourned to SATURDAY next the 2nd November, 1912, at the same time and place, for want of a quorum.

BHAURAM RAGHOBA,
Liquidator,
19 Churchgate Street, Fort, 26th October, 1912.

APPLICANTS FOR LAND IN

NEW DELHI

are invited to communicate with

MESSRS. MAURICE TURNER & CO.,
CONSULTING ENGINEERS,
Kashmir Gate, Delhi.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th October at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as chairs, cupboards, sofas, single and double almyrahs, book-stands, tables, phonographs, iron safes, electric table lamps, pull-down verandah lamps, small tent, &c.

By order of the concerned :—1 Remington and 1 Yost typewriter (second hand).

By order of the Post-Master-General, Bombay, unserviceable articles, such as canvas and drill bags, leather delivery bags, parcel scales, iron safes, &c.

By order of the Bank concerned :—4 bales each containing 200 pieces, grey jaconnetts, 52 inches, 20 yards.

At 2-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers,
The property of a Military Officer:—
1 light rubber-tyred Victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred buggy with horse.
The property of a gentleman gone up-country :—
1 grey Arab horse, fast going in harness.
1 pair bay Arab horses, going in harness.
The property of an English gentleman :—
1 office shigram in excellent condition with set of harness.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 29th October at 3 p. m. (S. T.) at their Rooms, the effects of the late Mr. Pranjivandass Girdhardal, consisting of pearl necklaces, torasmala, armlets, vanks, raifals, ear-rings, mohanmala, kanthi diamond ear-rings, morpagla, gold bangles set with diamonds, tika with diamonds and pearls, loose diamonds, rubies and pearls, gold bars, gold hirakanthi, bangles, watch chain, jav-mala, kada, German silver vessels, silk sarees, gold bordered pitamber, dupeta and shawls etc.

The above is on view.

SALE of the Insolvent's right, title and interest in respect of Sandhurst Road plot of land.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 5th November, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.), on the premises at Sandhurst Road (West) the Insolvent's right, title and interest in the contract dated 21st February 1905, made between the Bombay Improvement Trust and the Insolvent, for Plot No. 72 on Sandhurst Road (West) Estate.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 28th October, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Chinch Bunder Row.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY the 14th proximo, sell by Public Auction on the premises at 5 p. m. (S. T.) on account and risk of the concerned the following :—

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage tenements, chawl and premises standing thereon situate at Chinch Bander Row outside the Fort in the Registration sub-district of Mandvi fronting the north side of Chinch Bunder 1st Row containing by admeasurement 919 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under Nos. 271 and 3144 and bounded as follows:—On the east partly by the property belonging to Ebrahim Ramji and partly by the property of Ibrahim Ramji and Mohamed Rowji, on the west by the property of Maloo Momun on or towards the north by the property of Mohimasagurfe Vini Sagurfe and on the south by the Chinch Bander 1st Row and which chawl is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 26 and together with the said piece or parcel of land were formerly and are now in the occupation of Soomar Noor Mahomed and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 28th October, 1912.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

Among these will be found G. R. SIMS, A and C. ASKEW, Sir A. QUILLER COUCH, J. H. McCARTHY, KATHARINE TYNAN, BARRY PAIN, DOROTHEA DEAKIN and HAROLD BLINDLOSS.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS, including HILDA COWHAM, A. E. MORTON, WILL OWEN and J. DODWORTH. It will in every way surpass its predecessors.

Advertisement space is limited and much is already taken up ; it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Fort.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
UPTO
TUESDAY, 29TH OCTOBER, 1912.
THE NAPOLITAN TROUBADOURS
will continue to perform ENTR'ACTE in the
First Show at 6-30 to 8 P. M.
AND
LAST SHOW at 10 to 12 P. M.

The Cinema Programme will include
THE TEMPTATION,
THE SOTARAS,
REPTITIAN ACROBATS.
The borrowed Umbrella, at the Cinematograph.
THE ANIMATED GAZETTE.
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.
6-30 to 8 : 8-30 to 9-30 : 10 to 12 P. M.

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LATEST DEVELOPMENT
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BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 23,00,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... ,, 17,850,000

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 335,000

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

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The cuisine in charge of an experienced chef is unsurpassed in Bombay. Suites of rooms or single rooms can be engaged by the day or month and the terms will compare favourably with other Hotels in Bombay.

For terms please apply to the
MANAGING PROPRIETOR.

WANTED.

WANTED—A. B.A., with sufficient experience, to manage the property and Islamia Orphanage, at Worli, Guarantee required or Security in Cash, will be appointed on probation. State salary.
Apply—
SULEMAN SOWDAGAR,
147, Abdul Rehman St., Corner.

WANTED—Sub-Assistant Surgeons for permanent Government Service in the Central Provinces and Berar. Applicants should state their age and furnish a copy of their diploma and a Medical certificate of physical fitness signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer. For terms and conditions of Service and pay and allowances offered apply to
THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF CIVIL HOSPITALS,
Nagpur, C.P.

FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD
AS A GOING CONCERN.

A well-known HORSE TRAMWAY in India recently the property of a Public Company conveying about 2,50,000 passengers per year. The property comprises over 6 miles of permanent way in addition to land, buildings, horses, cars, &c., in going order.

The Tramway has been in opiration for 18 years as a feeder line to the G. I. P. Railway, and has a large and increasing pilgrims and goods traffic which is capable of development, as the district is a prosperous one, and is becoming a favourite health resort with Natives and Europeans.

Sanction has been granted by the Government to convert the line to Steam Traction by which means the working expenses can be greatly reduced and receipts increased. The line is also capable of profitable extensions into outlying districts.

For further particulars apply to Box No. 441, care of this Paper.

---

10 PKTS freshest English Vegetable Seeds, Rs. 2-8. 10 pkts. freshest English Flower Seeds, Rs. 2. 12 pkts. freshest English Acclimatized Vegetable Seeds, Rs. 2-4. 12 pkts. freshest English Acclimatized Flower Seeds, Rs. 2 4. Other Seeds and Plants Price List on application. Apply to
M. MOONISAWMY & SONS,
Florists,
Bangalore

FOR SALE.—A No. 2 "RONEO" COPIER, in good and sound condition. Offered at a low Price, offer wanted.

Apply box No. 398, care of this Paper.

PRINTING AND OTHER MACHINERY FOR SALE.

Must be cleared to make room for new plant coming from England.

PRINTING MACHINES.

1 Quad Crown by Harrild and Sons, Improved "Main" News Machine, with 2 moulds.
1 Quad Demy by Harrild & Sons, "Main" News Machine.
1 Quad Royal by Furnival, Flyer incomplete.
1 Quad Demy Whafedale by W. Dawson & Sons.
1 Demy Folio with 2 moulds.
1 F'cap Folio, Treadle, double plateu, "Bremner" with 2 moulds.

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1 Double Demy Columbian Press by Harrild and Sons.
3 Super Royal by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Super Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
1 Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
2 Demy by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Foolscap Albion Presses by Harrild and Sons.
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1 Imperial 2½ inches screw.

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1 Diagonal, 20 inches, with 1 extra knife hand power.

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1 Treadle, 6 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.
1 Treadle, 5 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.

RULING MACHINES.

1 Wooden frame size 40 inches.
1 Iron frame size 36 inches.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1 Perforating Machine, 30 inches.
1 Backing Machine.
1 Rolling Machine.
2 Type Casting Machines.
1 Copper Plate Press incomplete.
1 Litho Press incomplete.

Apply, MANAGER.
"Bombay Gazette" Office,
Green Street, Fort.

TO BE LET.

TO LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, shower and W. C. Use of Dining Room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 106, care of "Bombay Gazette".

WELL FURNISHED Bed-room with private bath room and W. C. Use of other appartments, large verandah overlooking sea and gardens, Electric Light and Fan. European married couple only entertained. Apply Box 107, care of "Bombay Gazette."

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM TO BE LET 4 windows, overlooking gardens, and sea, to European married couple, or two friends, at Mrs. PAGE, 10 Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road, Lift and Electric Light.

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—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

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PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

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Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, OCT. 25.] [BOMBAY, OCT. 26.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	78 1-8		1-16
do. Rentes	90		1-4
3½ do. Sterling Loan	90		unchgd
3 do. Gov. Securities	63 3-4		unchgd
Silver in London Spot	29 1-16		1-8
do. 2 months' hence	29 1-4		1-8
Silver in New York	63		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris	25·22 1-2	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin	20 51 1-2	1-2	
do. do. New York	4·85 3-4		1-4
Discount Bank of England Rate	5	since	
do. Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight	4 7-8		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 3-4		1-16
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 3-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 3-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	3 1-4	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans	3 1-2		unchgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Steady at the decline.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 10,000
Gold Bar to Bombay	£170,000
Gold Coin to Bombay	£110,000
Silver to Calcutta	£ 40,000
Silver to Shanghai	£ 15,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady—Moderate business
Futures	Firm.
Manchester	Steady with a moderate demand.
Total Sales	7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	750 "
Imports	14,000 "
Mid-Americans	6·16+03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 9-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·01	5·93	5·93	5·94	5·95
+09	+08	+08	+08	+08
Mar.-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May.-June	June-July.	
5·97	5·98	5·98	5·98	
+09	+09	+09	+09	

New York 11 a.m., Dec. 10·73 Mar. 10·92

New York official Noon call Dec. 10·69 Mar. 10·89

New Orleans 10 a.m. Dec. 10·93 Mar. 11·11.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	102,000
" Receipts at " last year	77,600
" Exports to Great Britain	52,000
" Exports to Continent	43,000
" Spot Cotton	11·25+20

Futures—Month of Dec. 10·76+13 — Advanced on Bullish Government Ginners report and on bull support and short covering.

Futures—Month of Mar. 10·98+19

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	10 15-16+1-8
Futures month of Dec.	11·01+25
Futures month of Mar.	11·20+25
Tone of Spot Cotton	Firm.

Washington, Oct. 25.

The United States Census Bureau gives the amount of Cotton ginned upto 18th October as 68,390,000 Bales.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports	518,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	155,000
Do. do. to France & Continent	230,000
Do. do. to Japan	6,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports	1,026,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	430,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS— Bales.

Total actual Exports	3,000
do Forwarded	94,000
do Imports	183,000
do Stocks	608,000
Stock of Cotton in London	9,690
Coconada Fair Red O. I. F. London	d 4 11-16
Coconada Ginned " "	d 4 29-32
Western Good " "	d 5-3-8

Liverpool, Oct 25.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings ... Flat and Nothing doing.

Tone Cloths ... Strong but little doing.

Weft American "54"	11 3-8
Weft Egyptian "80"	17 1-8

Tone—Yarn—Market quiet.

Weft Egyptian "32"	11 1-2
Twist "32" W T C	9 5-8
Twist "32" B	10
Cloth G 20 36 inch	13 6
Twist "36" W T C	9 7-8
Twist "36" B	10 1-4
Twist "42"	11 1-2
Twist American "60"	15 3-4
Twist Egyptian "60"	16 3-8
Twist Egyptian "80"	21
40s Banner Mill Twist	10 1-2
Geo Mayall's Yarn	10 1-2

F. G. F. Tinnevelly C I F—Liverpool 6 3-32

Buyers or Sellers ... Sellers.

Months ... Nov.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	Nominal
Do. Months—	.....
Do. Name of Ports—	.....
Wheat White Karachi	40 1-4unchgd
Do. Months	Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done and sellers	
Wheat Red Karachi	40 unchgd
Do Months—	Nov.-Dec.
	London—Sellers

Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs, Do. Month— } No Sellers.

Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	39 1-8—3-8
Do Months	Feb.-March—Sellers

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship,	Nominal
Do. Months—	.....
Do. Name of Ports—	.....
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship	Nominal
Do. Months—	.....
Do. Name of Ports.—	.....
Brown Cawnpore	49 1-8 unchgd
Do. Months—	Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—	Hamburg—Buyers

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship	57 1-2unchgd
Do. Months—	Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers	
Tone—Firm	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	50 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—	Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp Sellers	
Linseed Calcutta	57 unchgd
Do. Month—Oct.-Nov	
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers	

—Quiet

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £6-19-0 unchgd

Nov.-Dec.—Hull—Sellers—

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)	15 1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	4 4 1-2—1-2d

Oct.-Nov.—Value—Easier.

METALS—

Copper Braziers G M C	£ 97 unchgd
Yellow Metal	d 7 3-8 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B	£ 75 3-4+1-8

English best selected copper £ 81

Tin Plates I. C.Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs c. i. f. Liverpool

Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp 6 3 0

Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool 13 0 0

Basic steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India 6 16 3

FREIGHTS—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals...15s 6d—Nominal

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags)	12 3 3-4+3-4d
Do. Months of Shipment	Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone—Steadier but nothing doing.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	12 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments	Nov.-Mar.—Sellers

Tone—Very little doing.

German Beet-root 89 p.c.	9 3 1-2 unchgd
Months of Shipments	Oct.—Sellers
	9 8 3-4 unchgd May—Sellers

Tone—Irregular but closing quiet.

E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India	13 5 1-4+1 1-2d.
Months of Shipments	Dec.—Sellers.

Tone.—Steady but very quiet.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay	12 1 1-2 unchgd
Month of Shipments	Nov.—Value.

Tone—Quiet.

Java Sugar.—Nothing doing. Prices unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [25TH OCT. 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
262 Bars Silver	5,62,500	London	Yokohama Bank
35 Bars Silver	75,000	do	International Bank
434 Bars Silver	9,00,000	do	Eastern Bank
71 Bars Silver	1,50,000	do	Russo-Asiatic Bank
176 Bars Silver	3,75,000	do	Hongkong Bank
36 Bars Silver	15,000	do	National Bank
1 Box Sovs	52,500	Malta	do
1 Box gold coins	43,725	Aden	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY

[BY RAIL on 24th Oct. 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	11	13,855
B. B. and C. I. Railway	30	35,979

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened quiet but steady and unchanged. There has been little business doing as is usual on mail day, and in fact as has been the case for some days past. Far Eastern rates are unchanged.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Drafts	1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	1s. 4 3-8d. 9th Nov.
Do. do Francs	171 3-4
Do. do Marks	139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	152 1-4
Shanghai "	211
Japan "	160 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 95 7-16 for Cash and 95 3-8 for the Settlement. There has been little business doing and prices are unchanged.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	95 7 0
Settlement	"	95 6 0

BULLION:—

Yesterday bar silver in London was 1-8 lower both for ready and forward at 29 1-16 and 29 1-4 respectively. New York was 1-4 down at 63. The local market opened quiet at 73 9-16 for ready and 73 5-8 for the Settlement and closes easier as under. A fair business has been done. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs.	23 15 0
Australian "	"	23 15 0
Sovereigns "	"	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	"	73 7 0
1st Settlement	"	73 8 0
2nd Settlement	"	73 12 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	"	82 13 0
1st Settlement	"	82 14 0
2nd Settlement	"	83 2 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

In our yesterday's notes we referred at some length to the Ginners' Report, giving a forecast received by a private were yesterday of 6,800,000 bales. We also gave figures of the number of bales ginned in Texas and the remaining States as per the last Ginners' Report. The actual figures of the Report received this morning are 6,839,000 bales, of which the quantity ginned in Texas is 3,214,000 bales, leaving 3,625,000 bales as ginned in the remaining States. As compared with the Ginners' report received at the same time last year (viz 7,758,000 bales) the Texas figures to-day are 514,000 bales in excess of last year, while the remaining States have ginned 1,433,000 bales less. The report has been taken as bullish at home, and a fairly sharp advance is advised. Possibly we may see a reaction a day or two, but the chief factor in the market just now will be the temperature in America, and the occurrence, or not, of killing frost. In any case we do not look for any material decline in prices, but anticipate moderate fluctuations.

The local market has been steadier, and prices, are quoted Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 higher. Buyers are not inclined to follow the rise, and only a small business is reported.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	296 March
Good M. G. Broach	Rs.	287 1-2 "
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat	"	287 Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	"	285 "
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	"	280 "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	"	277 "
Fine M. G. Khandeish	"	267 "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	"	257 "
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	254 "
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	255 Dec.
" "	"	259 Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengal's	"	241 Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	Quiet Steady.
Estimated Sales	5,000 bales
Total Imports	16,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·03	5·94	5·94
+02	+01	
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr
5·95	5·96	5·98
+01		
Apr.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5·99	5·99	5·99
+01		

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	9	4	0	R.T.
December	"	10	0	6	R.T.
Apl-May 1913	"	10	1	6	R.T.

RAPESEED:—Quiet.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913	Rs.	8	5	6	R.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	"	7	11	0	R.T.
Yellow "	"	8	11	0	"

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet.

Bold white 85 p.c.	Rs. 54 0 0
Black Kutni	" 46 0 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 12 5 6 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 38 8 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 26 0 0
Forward	" 24 8 0 D. J.

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Jan.-Feb. Bold	Rs. 45 0 0

MOWRASEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8 0 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

White Piesi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5 7 6 R. T.
" " May 1913	"	5 8 6 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,755
Bank of India	66 1-4
Eastern Bank	94
Indian Specie	74

MILLS.

David	547 1-2
Finlay Mills	426 1-4
Kohinoor	855
Manockji Petit	3,220
New Great Eastern	288 3-4
Standard	1,485

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	174
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference	184
Bombay S. N. Ord	280
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	24 1-4
Treacher and Co	510
Tata Iron and Steel Co Ordinary	89

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	567 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	1,817 bales.
Wheat	13,518 cwts.
Linseed	951 "
Rapeseed	13 "
Gingellyseed	2,104 "
Poppyseed	237 "
Groundnuts	341 "
Castorseed	6,520 "
Rice	1,210 "
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	1,447 "
Mowrasee	253 "
Gram	8,444 "
Joowar	4,310 "
Maize	349 "
Barley	7,184 "

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, OCT. 26.] [BOMBAY, OCT. 27.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	73 1-4		1-8
do. Rentes	69		unchgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	90		unchgd
do. Govt. Securities	63 3-4		unchgd
Bar Silver in London	29 1-8		1-16
do. 2 months' hence	29 5-16		1-16
do. in New York	63 1-8		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·23		1-2
do. at Berlin	20·52		1-2
do. at New York	4·85 5-8		
Discount Bank of England Rate	5	since	
do. Short London Bills	17th Oct.		
3 months' sight	4 15-16		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4 3-4		unchgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 3-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 3-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	3 3-8	1-8	
Interest 7 day Market Loans	3 5-8	1-8	

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1-3 15-16 unchgd.

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 275,000.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.—(Correction).

Silver to Bombay	120,000
Gold to Bombay	160,000
Gold Coin to Bombay	10,000
Silver to Calcutta	40,000
Silver to Shanghai	15,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Firm. Dull.
Futures	Steady.
Total Sales	4,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	250
Imports	16,000
Mid-Americans	6·28+12
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 9-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan-Feb.
6·05	5·95	5·95	5 95
+04	+02	+02	+01
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June July
5·96	5·98	5·99	5·99	5·99
+01	+01	unchgd	+01	+01

NEW YORK—

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	73,000
Day's Receipts at U. S. last year	72,000
Exports to Great Britain	28,000
Exports to Continent	63,000
Spot Cotton—	11·25 unchgd

Futures—Month of Dec. 10 85—11 — Declined owing to favourable weather report and to Commission house liquidation.

Futures—Month of Mar. 10·34—12

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	10 15-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of Dec.	10·84—11
Do. do. Mar	11·04—16
Tone of Spot Cotton	Quiet.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total into Sight	3,700,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	257,000
East Indian do	72,000
American do	2,216,000
Other do	128,000
Total Sales	52,000
East Indian sales	100
Total Speculation	1,000
Do. Exportation	2,000
East Indian Export	Nil.
Do. Indian Stock	10,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer	700
Do. Actual Exports	nil
Do. Week's Imports	2,600
Do. Speculation	nil
Americans Afloat	420,000
East Indian	8,000
Total afloat	480,000

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	Nominal
Do. Months—	.....
Do. Name of Ports—	.....
Wheat White Karachi	40 1-4
Do. Months— Nov.-Dec.	
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done and Sellers.	
Wheat Red Karachi	40
Do. Month—Nov.-Dec.—London—Sellers.	

Tone—Quiet.

Australian Wheat—Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship	Nominal.
Do. Months—	.....
Do. Name of Ports—	.....
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship	Nominal.
Do Months	.....
Do Name of Ports	.....
Brown Cawnpore	49 1-8
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.	.....
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Buyers.	

Tone—Firmer.

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship	57 1-2
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet but steady.	
Linseed Argentine—La Palta	50 1-2
Do. Months—	Oct.-Nov
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £6-18-6

Nov.-Dec. Hull—Sellers—Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	4 4 Oct.-Nov. Sellers. Quiet.

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C & F India double bags	13 3 3-4
Do. Months of Shipment	Nov.-Dec. Sellers.

Tone—Steady, limited biz.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	12
Do. Months of Shipments	Nov.-Mar.—Sellers.

Tone—Very little doing.

German Beet-root 88 p. c.	9 4
Months of Shipments	Oct.—Sellers.
	9 9 3-4—May—Sellers.

Tone—Opened irregular, closed quiet.

E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India	13 5 1-2
Months of Shipments	Dec.—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet.

Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay	12 1 1-2
Months of Shipments	Nov.—Value.

Tone—Quiet.

Java Sugar.—Unchanged—Quiet but steady.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd Oct., 1912 as compared with the statement of 14th Oct. 1912 :—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 14. Rs. a. p.	Oct. 22. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,83,00,000 0 0	1,83,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits at head office	2,00,22,218 13 10	1,78,58,599 10 10
Other Deposits, &c	16,64,59,719 2 11	17,15,45,284 11 0
Bank Post Bills, &c	9,70,614 10 0	15,33,217 0 5
Sundries	18,90,002 15 10	18,43,537 13 3
	22,76,42,755 10 7	23,10,80,639 3 6
ASSETS.		
Govt. Securities	2,17,55,685 0 0	2,17,84,305 3 0
other authorised Investments	95,49,007 0 0	97,01,419 8 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	3,99,48,591 5 0	3,91,27,409 5 0
Accounts of Credit on do	4,89,33,942 12 7	5,04,36,246 13 6
Bills discounted, &c	3,66,15,188 13 1	3,60,17,896 2 4
Balances with other Banks	13,39,554 9 4	16,82,265 3 1
Bullion	.....	.....
Dead Stock	24,94,977 7 6	24,94,984 7 6
Stamps	11,383 10 2	12,124 2 2
Sundries	3,58,412 4 4	3,58,485 0 4
Cash, &c., at Head Office	16,10,17,745 14 0	16,16,14,635 12 11
Cash, &c., at Branches	6,66,25,009 12 7	6,94,66,003 6 7
	22,76,42,755 10 7	23,10,80,639 3 6

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	21,03,894	Decrease.
Government at Branches	54,725	Do.
Other Deposits	50,85,565	Increase.
Post Bills	5,62,403	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	1,31,032	Increase.
Loans	8,21,185	Decrease.
Accounts of Credit	15,02,304	Increase.
Mercantile Bills	6,07,792	Decrease.
Cash at Head Office	27,73,002	Increase
Do. at Branches	67,991	Do.

Percentage 36·03.

ALEXANDRA INSTITUTION.

Forthcoming Jubilee Celebration.

The Alexandra Native Girls English Institution, for imparting English education to Indian girls, was founded in 1863, by Manockjee Cursetjee, in commemoration of the marriage of the late King-Emperor Edward VII and Queen Alexandra, and the august name it bears was adopted by especial permission of her late Majesty Queen Victoria, who expressed her pleasure at the founding of this institution and wished it every success, whilst H. M. Queen Alexandra (then H. R. H. Princess of Wales) was pleased to declare herself "particularly gratified that it should bear her name." The institution completes its fiftieth year and thus reaches its jubilee next year.

A preliminary meeting having been convened by the board of directors of the institution, it was resolved to arrange for a fitting, instructive and useful celebration of the event. Their Excellencies Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G. C. I. E., G. C. S. I., Governor of Bombay, and Lady Clarke have greatly favoured this movement by very kindly consenting to be Patrons of the coming celebration. Gentlemen have also very readily and sympathetically joined the jubilee committee. The jubilee committee have settled the following programme to celebrate the double jubilee, subject to such changes as may hereafter become necessary or expedient :—(a) An opening educational conversazione at 9 p. m., on Monday, the 10th March, 1913, the anniversary of the marriage of the late King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra ; (b) an evening concert on Wednesday the 12th March, 1913 ; (c) a school-children's afternoon fete on Saturday, the 15th, or Sunday, the 16th March 1913, and (d) an exhibition of women's progress in arts and crafts to be held during the Jubilee week on and from 10th March, 1913.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and M. MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and Sas. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

JULIUS—LAKE—September 28, at St. Paul's Church, Dalhousie, by the Revd J B King, Captain St. de V Julius, the Royal Sussex Regt., to Maude Ethel daughter of H H Lake, Esq, Gwalior, C I.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly. Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; 10 to 11-30 p. m.

Maxim : "The easiest way to make money is to buy things at your own price and sell them the same way."—Dallas News.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (2nd and Inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab	...	*
do do for Calcutta	...	*
do do for Madras	...	*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912)	.....	12-0

TRAM AND MOTOR COLLISION.—Last night at about 6-30 a motor car belonging to a European collided violently with tram car No. 73 (Parel) proceeding towards Apollo Bunder at Bhendi Bazaar. The motor-car was badly damaged. The accident occurred, it is reported, when the motor-car tried to pass the tram car. The inmates of the car escaped with a severe shaking.

REPORTED THEFTS.—D. Sorabji, manager of the Albion Restaurant, reported to the police on Saturday, that some time during Friday night, his premises were entered into, and cash to the extent of Rs. 105 stolen.—Abdul Husaine Mahomedali, a merchant, residing in Mazagon, reported to the police the same day the theft of a gold watch and chain, the latter with a gold dollar attached. The articles are valued at Rs. 600.

PETIT PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.—The following is a report of patients admitted, treated and discharged during September, 1913 :—Total number of patients admitted (during September) 52 ; remaining over from the last month 53 ; treated (during September) 105; discharged cured, 22; discharged otherwise 17; deaths, 4; patients remaining at the end of the month, 62 ; total 105. The number of free patients was 77. An appeal is made to the Parsi public to subscribe liberally to enable the committee to continue to treat free patients in such a large proportion (85 per cent. of the total treated) as they have been doing hitherto; as, otherwise, it is clear that the institution cannot be allowed to work at such a huge loss month after month, to prevent which, the number of free patients will have to be necessarily restricted.

EUROPEAN'S SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

Yesterday at 7 a. m. Mr. John Hough, an assistant in the Yokohama Oil Company, was found dead in his room in the Frere Temperance Hotel. The police were informed and the body was removed to the Morgue. The deceased had been living for 28 days in the hotel and had come from Calcutta. It is reported he did not take food as he said his blood was bad.

On Saturday he remained all day in his room and ordered his breakfast there. He sent a hotel servant for two novels from the Railway bookstall.

The Coroner Mr. G. F. Chalk with a jury held an inquest last night, but the enquiry was adjourned till 11th instant as a report is awaited from the Chemical Examiner on the contents of the stomach of the deceased.

CONVICT COMMIT SUICIDE.

A convict, named Konji Jewara, aged 39, who was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment under secs. 454 and 380 I. P. C. by Mr. Justice Beaman of the Bombay High Court, committed suicide in the Bombay Jail on the 25th inst. by stabbing himself with a chisel.

He was removed first to the Jail Hospital and then to the J. J. Hospital where he died at 12-40 p. m. last night. Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, with a jury, held an inquest and a verdict of suicide was returned.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

This place of amusement is drawing crowded houses, which seem to increase in volume, in response no doubt to the careful selection that is made in the programmes, from which is excluded anything suggestive or that under the influence of the most intense form of prudery might be regarded as objectionable. The Neapolitan Troubadours' efforts to please, which improve on acquaintance, have received very hearty appreciation, which is voiced in the rounds of applause and persistent encores that follow all their performances; and the old man of the party seems to have made an excellent hit in his song "Maccaroni," assisted in the chorus by the whole company, who seem to enjoy it as much as the audience.

So far as the audience is concerned, the large majority being natives of all classes of the Indian community, it is noteworthy that while they do not understand the language of the vocalists, they are appreciative of the Troubadours, which is a compliment in the alternative to the acting of the songs ; and no doubt the string instruments used, which are so essentially Indian, are especially sympathetic to their ears. Under such conditions, it is not surprising that the management have not added the Troubadours' programme as well as the Orchestral programme to the pamphlet of synopses that is supplied to visitors. In addition to the comic and dramatic items which comprise the entertainment now current, the latter represented by "The Temptation," which absorbs the attention of the audience. "The Sotaras" has created an unusual amount of interest, due to the reptilian character of the acrobatics performed, so entirely out of the ordinary The comic films are also good and create rounds of laughter.

YOUR Oldest Photo makes you look youngest, so does Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, a delightful invention that takes the place of both powder and cream without being shiny like the one or greasy like the other. It makes the skin smooth and velvety giving to the complexion a fresh bloom of perfect health. Guaranteed harmless and invisible.—MADON, SONS & Co, The Original Madon's, Crawford Market Bombay.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE POLICE COURTS.

THEFT OF A GOAT.

At the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday before Mr. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sanderson charged Suleman Shaik Usman with the theft of a goat valued at Rs. 10. The animal was tied to a post near the complainant's shop. The accused, who was loitering about, finding the complainant busy untied the goat and was taking it away when neighbours called attention to what was going on. The accused was arrested. In his defence he stated he had been asked to take away the goat. The Court inflicted a sentence of three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THIEF WITH TWELVE CONVICTIONS.

Superintendent Williamson, before the same Magistrate, charged Balla Kamilya with having, on the 25th of October, committed theft in a building of a copper vessel and a pair of shoes belonging to Narayen Nadkarni and his brother. The accused entered the house and was seen removing the copper vessel and putting on the shoes. He then ran away from the house, but was caught. There were eleven previous convictions recorded against the accused.

The Court sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

DISPOSING OF A STOLEN GOLD WATCH.

Superintendent Williamson also placed before the same Magistrate, Bhikoo Pandu and Ramchandra Sadaba and charged them with having, on the 12th of September 1912, dishonestly received and disposed of a gold watch valued at Rs. 176.

The facts of the case were that Balaram Tukaram, a servant, employed by Mr. Ranchodass Vitgiwandas, robbed his master of a gold watch. He was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The police traced the watch to the second accused who is a goldsmith. It was ascertained that he had removed the outer case of the watch and melted it down. He then with the assistance of the first accused disposed of the melted gold.

The Court convicted both the accused and sentenced the first to six months' and the second to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P. and O. Co's. Mail steamer Maloja, 6781 tons, Captain G. H. C. Weston sailed on Saturday for London etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhassa, 943 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 99 deck passengers.

The steamer Regina, 1661 tons, Captain R. Lieberg, arrived in harbour on Friday from Delagoa Bay with a cargo of coal.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Alavi, 3324 tons, Captain T. S. Gray, arrived in harbour on Friday from Jeddah with a general cargo and 51 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 26.

Barala.....1339 Butler .....M M & Co
Boverio .....2841 Harper.....F F Campbell & Co
Bridge .....649 Fillman .....F F C & Co
Bankura .....1901 Whitehead...P Gulf...M M & Co
Crown of Arragon...2828 Herschel.....W & A G & Co
Devanha .....4785 Hickay ...Shanghai.....P & O Co
Dwarka .....759 Moxon .....M M & Co
Gymeric.....2593 Cusack .....B N Lang
Havildar .....3089 Elliott .....T M & Co
Ocean .....2460 Christiansen .....The Bombay Co
Palitana.....1933 Warrington .....M M & Co
Regina .....1661 Lieberg.....
Virginia.....2759 Morgan .....Lt Col Aldershot
Velnay.....2927 Memorran .....W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Sanct	3791	Poter			P & O Co
B Vadala	2164	Cocslin	Calcutta		M M & Co
C&R Montello	2770	Croft	K'chi	30-10	J Finlay & Co
D&E Lawoe	1817	Brawig		Jedah	Dadamia Khumdwani
F Sofala	3436	Moth	Galle		M M & Co
K Wakasa Maru	3922	Neilson			N Y Kaisha
N Belle of Ireland	2772	Weeks	Antwerp	30 10	R A Willis
O Umtata	1865	Kissler	Dunkirk		R A Willis
Q Naderi	1168	Hughes		Bo	P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Pentakota.....2209 Hodgson .....M M & Co
2 Chyetassa .....3991 Wadge...Antwerp...30-1 ... M M & Co
4 Alani .....2324 Gray .....Bo & P S N Co
5 Silversah...2378 Scroggie ...Ant...26-10...T M & Co
7 Habsburg.....2395 Seberich .....A L S N Co
9 City of Birmingham...4838 Dawse...L'pool...30-10 K Nixon & Co
12&13 Himalaya .....3760 Evans .....Shanghai ..... P & O Co
16 Cecil .....5210 Lorik .....Dunkirk .....4-11... J M & Co

M W D D

Salsette .....2391 Lowellin ...Aden...P & O Co

H W V D

Linga .....957 Manley K'chi...25-10...M M & Co
Lhassa .....950 Cutbush .....M M & Co

P & O Dock.

Edith .....1815 Beeching .....Repairing ..... J Mackintosh & Co
Maloja.....6782 Weston...London ..23-10...P & O Co
A Assaye .....4230 Cockman ...Sghai...23-10 ...P & O Co

H W P D

Ponani .....552 Dawood.....B S N Co
Indravati.....513 Ismail .....K'chi.....26-10... Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
25	Alavi	Gray	Jeddah, Oct 14
	Regina	Lieberg	D'goa Bay, Oct 3
26	Lhassa	Cutbush	Karachi, 2 Oct 5
	Washington	Stege	Kustandji, Oct 3
	Canadian T'port	Ballantine	Calcutta, Oct 1
	Kybfels	Friems	Hburg, Sept 14
27	Kola	Elton	Buscrk, Oct 20
	China	Tacque	Shanghai, Oct 8
	Baron Balfour	Symonds	Calcutta, Oct 16
	Homayun	Maloney	Jeddah, Oct 16
	Cornwall	Howell	Bunbury, Oct 6
	Brazilian	Snowdon	Calcutta, Oct 16

DEPARTURES.

Oct	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Maloja	Weston	London

The steamer Himalaya, began to load on Saturday for China, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's ss Mombassa passed Lisbon on the evening of the 24th October and the same Co's s.s. Arabistan left on the morning of the 25th October.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCT. 26.

FOR LONDON.

China s—2,000 cwts castorseed, 2,000 cwts gram, Ralli Bros; 1,583 cwts oil cakes, the Jamshed Oil Mill; 350 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 175 cwts Indian chutney, Framji Nowroji; 5 casks condiments, A Salmon and Co; 15 bales hides, P E Boyce and Sons; 8,000 cwts castorseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 10 bales woollen carpets, King King and Co.

FOR HULL.

Montebello s—4,000 cwts gram, B S Lloyd and Co; 503 cwts myrabollams, J Nurbheram and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chyebassa s—10 bales cotton, C Peraj and Co; 105 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy; 4,000 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR TORONTO.

China s—2 bales woollen carpets, King King and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—1 bale cotton, the Bombay Company.

FOR VENICE.

Habsburg s—100 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Wakasa Maru s—3 1-4 cwts ivory, M Kassam; 20 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Wakasa Maru s—200 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 15 chests opium, M Gajanand; 20 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Wakasa Maru s—5 1-2 cwts ivory, M Kassam.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 25th Oct, to 6 a.m. on the 26th October:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Plague ...	1	0
Total mortality from all causes		67
Alive rate.	Dead rate	Infected rats.
1,195	437	5

At a meeting of the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission on Oct 9 Lord Kinnaird announced that an anonymous donation of £6,500 had been received to wipe out the debt of the mission.

At the opening meeting in Dublin of the conference of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants Mr Bellamy, who was re-elected as President, stated that the membership had grown from 75,000 at the end of 1910 to more than 120,900 at the present time.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST

By Appointment to

H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA

AND

H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

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BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Cooria and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35 Marine Lines, Bombay.

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DAVID CORSAR & SONS

BEST FLAX CANVAS

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BANK STREET, FORT,

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*If printed on flap there will be an additional charge Rs. 8 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*

*If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

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The Rt. Hon. H. H. ASQUITH.
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The DUKE of NORFOLK.
The EARL of LONSDALE.
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Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE.
&c., &c., &c.

The fact that most of the British leaders in politics, great professions or business select the NAPIER when they purchase their motor cars, is evidence of its superiority that cannot be disputed. These men in many ways have won the esteem of their country and its people. They are either great statesmen or controllers of vast organisations or capital, men whose clear-headedness and sound judgement cannot be questioned.

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Four and Six-Cylinder Napier Cars.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY and POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENCE

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 28th October, 1912.

THE WAR IN THE BALKANS.

THE success of the main Bulgarian army has exceeded expectation. None of the leading journals at home has committed itself to prophecy; but the news of the outbreak of hostilities had elicited the opinion of military experts when the mail left, and no one expected that within a fortnight the Bulgarians would have turned the flank of the Turkish army in and around Adrianople and be in a position to threaten Constantinople itself. Yet this seems to have happened. The warlike aspect of affairs had brought close attention to bear upon the situation in the Balkans, and fuller information than had yet been published was available at the time of the Montenegrin attack. That information was even more favourable to Turkish prospects than were the recorded statistics upon which we had to rely in India. Two whole Army Corps were stationed at Adrianople and Kirk Kilisseh with two more in support at Constantinople and Rodosto on the Sea of Marmora. As these corps constitute the army of home defence and are numbered one to four, they may be considered the flower of the Turkish troops; and as a Turkish army corps numbers, with its first line of reserves, about 70,000 men, well over 100,000 were probably employed in the defence of the two places, what proportion of these were on the right of their line at Kirk Kilisseh is not yet known. It is more than likely that the Bulgarians have outgeneralled the Turks in this first great engagement, and that while appearing to attack Adrianople they have delivered their assault far out on the Turkish right. In addition to military skill of a high order, the Bulgarians have exhibited conspicuous courage, and they have justified the opinion that we have all along expressed of their fighting qualities.

The prospect is ominous for Turkey. It has generally been recognised that the decisive battle of the Bulgarian campaign would be fought close to Adrianople. The Rhodope Mountains are impassable for troops, and the other range of hills between Kirk Kilisseh and the Black Sea terminates the scene of possible hostilities on the East. The only line of advance was along the railway and across the plains of Thrace. The Turks knew that they had a large force guarding the way to the capital. It is doubtful if the Bulgarians could mobilize and set in motion an army of 100,000 in fourteen days; and it will probably turn out that the Turks have been beaten by a smaller force. As we pointed out a few days ago the Bulgarians' invasion of Turkish territory is the serious campaign of the war. The Turks can easily hold the Greeks, if they determine to do so; and they can probably also defend Salonica against a large Servian army. The Montenegrin campaign hardly counts one way or the other except that it engages some of the best of the Turkish troops. But the Bulgarian attack is directed right at the heart of the Turkish Empire, and if it is successful the present war will be at an end. The Confederacy will have won. Parenthetically, it ought to be noticed that so far the allies have worked together not only better but much better than European opinion allowed for. There has been nothing to quarrel over so far; but the timing of the explosion, the massing of troops and the preparations for the campaigns have all been skilfully, and so far as appearance goes, harmoniously arranged. The Confederacy has stood a still severer test in resisting the advice and the admonitions of the Powers, and in relying upon the word and the mutual support of its own members. It is possible that Europe has underrated the determination and the political ability of the confederation, just as the strength and the energy of the Japanese were underestimated until the late war opened people's eyes; and it is possible that the dream of a Balkan empire may yet be realized. It is significant that the Bulgarians are already beginning to talk of peace. This should not be misinterpreted. It has deep political meaning. The Bulgarians in the flush of victory and triumphs are not already wearied of the war, nor are they distrustful of their capacity to win through; but they are not fighting for temporary success only. They have visions and ambitions, and their King is one of the shrewdest statesmen in Europe. They do not wish the Turk to go yet awhile, if ever, and they do not yet want Constantinople for themselves. They know that they could not keep it. If this is the temper, as it seems to be, in which the strongest of the allies approaches its task, it is probable that the war are all will be of short duration, unless the Turks quickly alter the aspect of things.

There is at present little hope of a striking Turkish victory. The losses at Adrianople must have been so great as to disorganize the whole scheme of defence. The Bulgarians are now enveloping the Turkish army and capturing the outlying ports. It may be that they are following the sound rule of not leaving a powerful enemy in the rear; or it may be that they have the opportunity of taking Adrianople and compelling the whole Turkish garrison to surrender. It will soon be seen whether the Turks can defend themselves until they are relieved, and whether the other Turkish commanders can send a force from the base strong enough to effect a relief. It is very doubtful now if they can; and the indications are that Adrianople will fall. In the meantime the expected turning movement of the Turks has not come off. Soldiers at home have looked for the descent of a Turkish expedition upon the shores of Eastern Rumelia. With their navy at their disposal and the army in Anatolia to draw upon, it seemed certain that the Turks would hasten a counter-attack by way of the Black Sea. But up till now they have contented themselves with the bombardment of two towns on the seaboard; and it is the Bulgarians and not the Turks whom we hear of advancing along the coast. If this information is true, the Turkish position will be almost hopeless. Events are happening rapidly, and we may look for stirring news at any time. Although the Turks have so far, both in Thrace and in Macedonia, where Uskub has fallen to the Servians, disappointed the hopes of their friends they may yet make a stand. But that is not likely. It seems, as the official Austrian journal admits, that Turkey is on the verge of a collapse and that the *status quo* in the Balkans is changed for ever. It is an event to which the world has long looked forward, and the only surprising thing is the suddenness with which it has befallen. Europe is now confronted with a crisis which it has long dreaded. The new factor in the situation is the vigour of Bulgaria. It has been suspected for some time that the Bulgarians aimed at the hegemony of an Imperial Balkan confederacy; and the results of the war which have followed each other with such startling rapidity, indicate that they will strive to make good their claim. It may be policy, and not the Turkish army, that now restrains them from marching on Constantinople.

INQUESTS ON FIRES. SINCE 1888, compulsory inquests on fires have been held in the city of London, with the result that there has been a large diminution in the number of outbreaks. A writer, in a recent issue of the *Empire Review*, pleads for an extension of the system to the English provinces. He points out that in a recent year the total premium receipts of British Insurance offices amounted to over 25½ millions sterling, and assumes, taking the premium basis at four shillings per cent., that the premium income represents the enormous total of £12,754,301,500. He points out, and with some force we think, what are the advantages that would accrue from extending the principle of compulsion. "Let us suppose," he says, "ten years have elapsed since the proposed law came into force. During that period coroners in all parts of the country would have issued records of fires, segregating risks, causes, and best means of prevention. These records would have been compared, definite conclusions arrived at, and, when necessary, enforced by legislation. It would have been proved that certain methods of manufacture in certain industries were more susceptible to sudden conflagration and consequent dangers to life and property than other methods; it would have been agreed that certain old-fashioned precautions must be abandoned; that certain modes of lighting and heating are free from the objection inevitable to others and that electric circuit and defective arrangements can be provided against. Buildings, materials, and exits would have been improved—prudence would have been aided by experience, and inevitable carelessness and accidents guarded against as much as possible. I fully anticipate that insurance companies would readily make a reduction or concession in rates to the possessors of those certificates." We imagine insurance men would welcome some system of the sort in India. It is so frequently the case that fire outbreaks in this country are shrouded in mystery, and no satisfactory explanation as to their cause is forthcoming. Up to a very few years ago, for example, the number of fires that occurred in jute presses and mills in Calcutta was almost incredible, and in the end the Insurance Companies were led to inaugurate a system under which owners belonging to certain races and communities were mulcted in higher than ordinary premiums. There can be no doubt that this was to spell, in other letters, "arson." Is it not worth while to consider whether from the present system of fire enquiries in India something like the London inquest cannot be evolved? Managers and representatives of Insurance Companies will know whether such a system would be of utility, and also whether it can be inaugurated successfully.

THE SENTENCE ON MR. ARNOLD. IT is always easy to criticise a judge, but it is more difficult to believe that the unanimous verdict of a jury is wrong. This appears to be the position in the case in which Mr. Channing Arnold, Editor of the *Burma Critic*, of Rangoon, was convicted in the Court of Sessions of defaming the character of Mr. G. P. Andrews, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Mergui, and sentenced to a year's simple imprisonment. The case arose out of circumstances as sordid as they are, happily, rare, and Mr. Arnold's charge against Mr. Andrews was, in effect, that the latter had used his official position to shield a European friend who had been charged with outraging a Burmese girl. We need not go into these circumstances. The whole matter hinges on the question whether in his defence, Mr. Arnold made good the charges he formulated against the Magistrate. A jury declares unanimously that he did not, and this strong and, it must be admitted, influential view was supported by the Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Lower Burma. We cannot see how, in the face of things, we can go behind this finding. The question of sentence, however, is another matter, and the general opinion in Rangoon, where all the facts and parties are known, is that it is unduly severe. Defamation, all the world over, is a more serious offence than it is commonly regarded. A man suffers greater wrong when his reputation is stolen, or is attempted to be interfered with, than if he loses property, and this is even more so when the attack is made on on a man's reputation as a magistrate. Moreover, in such case not only does the man himself suffer, but the law which he serves and administers. These are facts which we fear those who champion Mr. Arnold have somehow lost sight of. At the same time we are inclined to the belief that an investigation is called for, even if only for the reason that public opinion appears to require fuller information regarding the whole of a very unfortunate transaction.

LIBERALS AND THE LABOUR PARTY. IF reliance can be placed on the statements made by the Home Liberal press the relations between Liberals and the Labour party are not so strained as we have been led to believe. The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, one of the most reasonable of the Liberal journals, wrote recently that in spite of the recent by-elections and the wishes of the Opposition, the relations of Liberals and their Labour colleagues remain of an entirely friendly character, and it is not in the least likely that embarrassment will come from this source. Even Midlothian has raised no bad blood. It has the effect, in fact, of appeasing the soreness which undoubtedly existed amongst Labour members as the result of the election at Hanley, and the correspondent believes its result will be to lessen the number of these fruitless and damaging three-cornered contests. No Labour member that he had seen is at all proud of the result, and the men who have the most weight in the party see quite clearly that the policy which ends in giving the seat to the Opposition on a minority vote is a policy every bit as damaging to Labour as it is to Liberals. The Midlothian contest has satisfied the wilder men. Perhaps the loss of the seat was worth so much. It is possible, of course, that the correspondent is merely an optimist, but it has always seemed difficult to understand what the Labour party could hope to gain by definitely breaking with the Liberals. It is fairly obvious that not only do the Unionists not want them, but the Unionists are not prepared to buy even their votes at the price of sacrificed principle. We shall be having another by-election very shortly in Taunton—a Unionist seat—and when the candidates are nominated we may be able to gather further impressions.

JAPANESE COURT INCIDENT. MOST people have heard of the Chinese idea that a doctor is only paid so long as he succeeds in keeping his patient alive, but few will be prepared to hear that the medical man who was in attendance on His late Majesty, the Mikado of Japan has been so bitterly criticised for his treatment of the Royal patient that he has resigned his post of Chief Court physician. But so it is, and it appears that the criticism of Dr. Oka, though in the opinion of many most unjust, was strictly scientific. One of the allegations made against him was that his patient died of uralmia without ever having been put on diet or made to take outdoor exercise. One paper, which defends the physician, remarks that the late Mikado was not the man to be easily persuaded to play the invalid, and those who are in the best position to know say that he was not fond of the country. He had not visited his two mountain palaces, Hakkoni in the south and Nikko in the north, for years. For ten years or more he never left Tokio, a wonderful contrast to the yearly "cure" of most European monarchs. Doctors will all agree in testifying that it is a difficult matter even to deal with an obstinate patient who is of more humble position than an Emperor, and if the Japanese doctor could not induce his Royal patient to do as he was advised he is hardly to be blamed for the consequences.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt" arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 25th inst.

A PARTY under Mr. J. T. O. Bernard left Myitkyina for Hkamti Long State.

MR. MONTAGU and party arrived at Peshawar on the 25th instant and were to visit Landi Kotal on the 27th.

THE Lt.-Governor of the Punjab with Lady Dane left Simla yesterday afternoon for Lahore where they arrive to-morrow morning.

UNOFFICIAL news confirm the report of spasmodic fighting at Lhassa and it seems likely that the Dalai Lama will be unable to return there at present.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

WAR BREAKS OUT.

Position of Austria and Russia.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, OCT. 11.

The Montenegrin Government has declared war on Turkey, and the Montenegrin Government on handed his passports to the Ottoman Charge d'Affaires in Cetinje, at Constantinople, October 8, M. Plamenatz, the Montenegrin Charge d'Affaires, asked for his passports and left next day via Costanza. The text of the Montenegrin declaration of war is as follows:—"I regret that Montenegro has exhausted without avail all amicable means of settling the numerous misunderstandings and conflicts which have constantly arisen with the Ottoman Empire. With the authorisation of King Nicholas, I have the honour to inform you that from to-day the Government of Montenegro ceases all relations with the Ottoman Empire, leaving it to the arms of the Montenegrins to secure the recognition of their rights and of the rights which have been ignored for centuries of their brothers in the Ottoman Empire. I am leaving Constantinople. The Royal Government will hand his passports to the Ottoman representative at Cetinje.

(Signed) PLAMENATZ.

"October 8."

APPREHENSIONS IN VIENNA.

The news of Montenegro's declaration of war has caused serious apprehensions in diplomatic and official circles in Vienna. The Austro-Hungarian Government, indeed, considers the situation so critical that it has decided to ask the Delegations for a supplementary military credit. "Die Zeit" believes that the sum will be between £17,000,000 and £19,000,000 of which from £4,000,000 to £6,000,000 will be earmarked for the navy. The real focus of danger, however, remains at Sofia, as all reports represent the warlike feeling of the population of Bulgaria, as being so strong that the Government will hardly venture to demobilise. According to an interview with M. Danieff, the President of the Sobranje, which appears in the "Neue Freie Presse" however, there is still a chance of peace, if the Powers can guarantee the carrying out of reforms in Macedonia of a nature sufficient to satisfy public opinion in the Balkans. It is doubted, however, if the Powers will be able to give such guarantees, and public feeling is consequently not much more hopeful to-day. The official organs show themselves particularly reserved in dealing with the crisis.

MARTIAL LAW IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Commander of the First Army Corps in Constantinople, publishes prescriptions of martial law, which has been proclaimed in Constantinople and the suburbs, beginning at 5 p. m., on Tuesday. A similar proclamation in regard to Rumelia is expected at any moment. The British Ambassador has had long conferences with the Grand Vizir. It is officially stated that the scheme of reform for the Rumelian vilayets is still unprepared, but when it is ready it will be brought before Parliament for approval. Faced by the bitter criticism which predominates in the public Press, the Ministry have thought it necessary to post a notice to the foregoing effect, adding the significant sentence:—"There is no cause for uneasiness." The situation in Albania gives rise to much anxiety, as it is commonly reported that the Albanians deliberately refused to accept proposals giving absolutely equal rights to all subjects of Turkey, regardless of creed in the vilayets affected by the scheme of reforms. The capital resembles in every respect a military camp within easy distance of the seat of war. Brief reports of diplomatic decisions in Paris and Vienna are posted in different parts of the capital, but opinion is still almost unanimous that war is inevitable. Orders allowing horses to be commandeered for the army are being frequently applied, and many foreigners have already had their horses taken. The means of communication by land and sea have now almost completely broken down. The only passengers on the railway are families returning from Adrianople, who are being brought back in empty troop trains. The seizure of two Greek steamers at Kavak is confirmed, and Turkish soldiers have been sent to man them, the intention being to use the vessels as transports.

HOPES IN GREECE.

The arrival of King George from Piræus, where he was met by the majority of the Royal Family, who accompanied him in a special train and then drove in a long procession to the palace, gave rise to tumultuous scenes of enthusiasm, and many people stood in the streets for hours awaiting his Majesty's passage. An immense crowd surrounded the palace when his Majesty appeared with the royal Princes and Ministers and made a short speech. "I hope," said his Majesty, "that all Greeks will do their duty in these critical times." The speech was greeted with cheers and cries of "We want war!" M. Venizelos, the Premier, followed and made a diplomatic speech, expressing the hope that peace might be maintained, and asserting that neither Greece nor the other Balkan States desired the acquisition of territory. Second thoughts on the united action of the Powers have brought no calmer situation and the feeling against the intervention of the Powers is growing daily more intense. As far as one may gather from officials, and also from newspapers, the prevailing opinion is that the Powers are acting as the protectors of the decaying forces of Turkey, although such an attitude. It is argued, is in utter contradiction with the repeated promises of Europe to succour the oppressed Christian subjects under Ottoman rule. It is complained that nothing has really been done since 1878, which makes it all the more bitter (it is claimed) for Greeks to realise the fact that on the first occasion the Powers have shown themselves really united on Balkan policy they are applying themselves to give an effective guarantee not to the oppressed Christians, but to Turkey. The irony (as it is termed) of this action, following close upon the tacit acceptance of the annexation by Italy of Tripoli, has further intensified the aggrieved attitude of the Greeks.

BULGARIA'S WAR PROCLAMATION PRINTED IN ADVANCE.

The news of the declaration of war by Montenegro was received with mingled feelings in official circles in Sofia, as the move was undoubtedly something of a surprise, and as also the intervention of the Powers has not yet been fully considered thus making it impossible for Bulgaria, with any show of international etiquette to declare war with a letter from the Powers begging her to decline lying in her pocket. The Bulgarian Government is determined to give the Note from the Powers full consideration, but outside its councils, the Note is not considered to have the least chance of being accepted. Indeed, it has leaked out that the Government has already had printed the proclamations of war, which are held ready to be posted from one moment to another. The opinion is general that the sooner the war comes the better. The Minister for Railways said that Bulgaria could not accept the Turkish proposals, which gave no guarantee, and therefore it would be impossible to entertain a request to suspend action. Europe herself is said by many to be unable to give guarantees. Europe may want peace, but it is for herself, not for us. The Red Cross organisation is monopolising the attention of those who have not left with the troops. Its funds have been much increased by subscriptions, and it now possesses £100,000. Large quantities of medical material are expected at any moment from Austria and Germany.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA TO BE MANDATORIES.

The conciliatory effort on the part of the Powers seems now to be concentrated in Paris, and though all have hitherto vaguely and confusedly professed earnest desires for peace, M. Poincare has been left to put these desires into assemblance of practical shape. The French Premier has prevailed on M. Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, to accept the principle of double European action at Constantinople and in the various Balkan States, with Russia and Austria as mandatories. It remains to obtain the acquiescence of Vienna, whose Cabinet, together with that of Berlin, has been informed of these proposals and their complete acceptance by the Triple Entente. Great hopes are based on the personal influence of the Austrian Emperor, and on the conservative declarations recently made by Count Berchtold, and also on the influence it is believed that Germany is likely to exercise over her ally. This sums up exactly what has been accomplished up to the present, and though, in face of the reports of the actual commencement of hostilities, it may not seem very much, it suffices to keep alive a persistent optimism in the diplomatic circles of Paris. At the present moment all the European Chancelleries are in possession of the suggestions agreed upon between M. Poincare and M. Sazonoff, and it is reported that they are meeting with a sympathetic welcome. The basis of the project is a self-denying ordinance to be accepted by Russia and Austria, but the former having consented it would seem difficult for Austria to refuse. As soon as affirmative replies are received the plan for conciliation will be put into executory form without delay, and pushed either by Russia and Austria as mandatories, or by the whole six Powers in concert. I am bound to add that although, as above stated, there is a certain amount of hope still professed publicly, all private and sincere opinion seems to fear that the efforts of the Powers will fail to do more than circumscribe hostilities.

FRENCH INTERESTS.

The real cause of French apprehension, as has been stated repeatedly, is the risk of international complications. The peace of Europe is equally impossilled whether the Balkan coalition is successful or otherwise. Should it eventually gain the upper hand and penetrate the gates of Constantinople, it is difficult to see how the Powers can agree to preserve the territorial integrity of Turkey in face of the enthusiasm of the victorious Christians. On the other hand, if the allies are routed, would the sentiment of the Slav races permit the crushing of their brethren? It will be easily understood that France can only watch uneasily the progress of events providing such disagreeable alternatives. She is now so much occupied with Morocco, that any European conflagration might seriously compromise her future. The last thing France wishes is to see her military resources weakened on the Continent by the reopening of the Eastern Question in the brutal form of general war. For her all recent questions affecting closely her allies or her possible adversaries are subordinated to the capital one of her own home security. For this reason the march of events in the Near East is being watched with great anxiety.

THE WAR-CHESTS.

Semi-official newspapers in Vienna still try to keep alive some spark of hope of peace between Bulgaria and Turkey, to which end they quote the declarations by M. Venizelos, the Greek Premier, and M. Gueshoff, the Bulgarian Prime Minister, but they find few believers. In his speech to the Delegations, Count Berchtold, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, carefully avoided all prognostication, but again emphasised the necessity of protecting Austria's interests in the Balkans. It is generally believed in financial circles that a Balkan war, when once started, will not last more than a few weeks owing to the want of money. It is estimated that the Bulgarians have £4,000,000 available, and Servia and Greece together a similar amount. Something may be expected from subscriptions from Russian Pan-Slavists, but the Russian Government should stop this. Turkey also has about £4,000,000 in her war chest, and she may get something from the Ottoman Bank and the Tobacco Regie, but the Powers should see that the money paid by Italy in connection with the conclusion of peace in Tripoli should not be handed over till after the conclusion of the war in the Balkans. Military authorities in Vienna expect that the Balkan States will prove stronger at first, and that Turkey will show her superiority later. Diplomatists consider that a Turkish victory would be most advantageous for Europe, as the reforms could still be imposed, while a Bulgarian victory would make the maintenance of the status quo very difficult.

AUSTRIA'S POLICY.

The Hungarian Delegation on Thursday, adopted the Estimates for the Ministry for Foreign Affairs with an expression of confidence in the Minister's policy. In the course of the debate Count Berchtold remarked that all the speakers agreed that his policy in the present grave situation met with the approval of the Delegation, and for this he expressed his gratitude. The attitude of the Deligation afforded him the assurance that the direction his policy was taking was the right one, and corresponded with the public opinion of the country. "Every effort of my policy," said the Minister, "has been directed towards the maintenance of peace (loud cheers). The Monarchy has taken part in every step that has tended to the attainment of this end. The Monarchy has associated itself in the last phase of this policy with the Great Powers for the preservation of the status quo in the Balkan peninsula. Our policy in the Balkans is not one of conquest. But that does not mean that we are not interested in events in the Balkans. We have vital interests in the Balkan peninsula, and are determined to defend them in all circumstances." It is reported that the Emperor Francis Joseph replied to a Viennese banker, who in an audience, expressed the hope that the monarch's wisdom would succeed in preserving peace in the Balkans: "I alone cannot do it."

THE death occurred at Saifabad, Hyderabad (Deccan), yesterday morning from dysentery of Mrs Stevens, wife of Mr. A. H. Stevens, J.P., Secretary, Hyderabad Municipality, after only a week's illness. Her remains will be interred this morning.

This year's Puja sales of piece goods in Calcutta, it is said, were considerably hampered owing to the prevalence of cotton gambling in the town.

THE BALKAN CONFLAGRATION

MOST EVENTFUL WEEK IN THE HISTORY OF EUROPE.

THE PRESENT CENTRE OF INTEREST.

WILL THE TURKS REPAIR THEIR POSITION WITH A SECOND PLEVNA?

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 25.

In view of the approach of decisive battles in the Balkan Peninsula, an active exchange of views is taking place between the great Powers who are declared to be all agreed on the subject of preventing European complications arising out of the Balkan War.

It is understood that the Balkan States, if victorious, will not agree to a restoration of the *status quo*, nor will they agree to wait in the ante-chamber while the Powers are settling their affairs.

Reuter learns in Balkan diplomatic quarters in London that the re-establishment of the *status quo* is an impossibility. The allies will maintain against the world that Turkey shall have nothing more to say in Macedonia.

The Balkan *entente* is no mere temporary expedient, its object being the Balkans for the Balkan people.

The alliance will serve as a block to Germanic expansion, for the Balkan armies, numbering 600,000, will count for something.

If the Powers found a difficulty in inducing Turkey to carry out one article of the Treaty of Berlin it will prove far more difficult to make the Balkan Powers relinquish what they acquire by a great expenditure of blood and treasure.

One article of the alliance precludes any single member from making peace without the others.

TWO IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Expert criticism is suspended before the veil, which at present shrouds great events, has been lifted; but speculation is active. The Bulgarians have undoubtedly lost very heavily at Kirk Kilisseh. Their onslaughts were repulsed for two days. Then General Savoff told General Dimitrieff that the place must be taken. The order was carried out, but at severe cost.

The question is asked:

How far the effort has exhausted the Bulgarians and can they sustain further shocks at Adrianople?

It is also asked:

What are their real plans?

It seems, however, pretty certain that the large Bulgarian reserve was not engaged at Kirk Kilisseh and with victory behind them the Bulgarians are well capable of facing Adullah's army.

The weather and season compel rapidity of action. Thus, there can scarcely be a cessation of fighting until the issue has been decided.

CAN THE TURKS RECOVER.?

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The capture of Uskub, which is the key to Macedonia, fittingly closes what promises to be one of the most eventful weeks in the history of Europe. With the Greeks approaching Veria, which is only a forty-mile railway journey from Salonika, the Montenegrins on the eve of capturing Skutari, and the Bulgarians closing their grip on Adrianople in the endeavour to intercept the retreat of the Turks to Constantinople, military experts do not conceal their admiration at the daring and masterly strategy, and controlling and timing of the widely separated movements of the allies. Some even anticipate an even more speedy conclusion than that which earned the campaign at Sadowa the description of "the seven weeks war."

The centre of interest is now, Adrianople, where the gaps in the East and South remain to be filled to complete the cordon; but the possibility of the Turks repairing their reverses by an unexpected and desperate effort like that of Osman Pasha at Plevna must still be reckoned with.

That a concentration at Baba-Eski and Kuleli Burgas, where a railway bridge is the most vital link in the Turkish communications has been carried out by an unbeaten and increasing Turkish force, finds confirmation in a despatch from Sofia, last night, hinting that the resistance at Kirk Kilisseh was not serious, the garrison not exceeding 20,000 and withdrawing in face of superior numbers.

An interesting feature of the war is the fact that it is largely a test of the German and French schools. The Turks were trained by Germans and equipped with German weapons, while the Balkan Allies were trained by the French and are using Creusot guns.

AUSTRIA AND THE BALKANS.

"No Power or Mission to Prevent Turkey's Collapse."

VIENNA, Oct. 26.

The *Reichspost*, in a significant article, states that the *status quo* in the Balkans is dead, and that no diplomatic skill can revive it.

Austria, adds the journal, has neither the power nor the mission to prevent Turkey's collapse.

AN INTERNATIONAL DECISION.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

It is stated in Berlin that even the capture of Adrianople will not be regarded as a decisive victory justifying intervention, as Adrianople and Kirk Kilisseh may be regarded as outposts intended to delay the Bulgarians while Turkey is assembling her main army which the Confederacy must first meet.

It is also stated that the Council of Ministers in Constantinople, after discussing the question of intervention yesterday, decided to decline any proposals to that end while the situation is apparently, and only apparently, unfavourable to Turkey.

BULGARIAN CAMPAIGN.

Turks Attempt to Conceal the Truth.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The Turkish forces forming the line of defence at Kirk Kilisseh appear to have withdrawn to the second line, running from Kuleli Burgas through Baba-Eski to Lule Burgas, parallel with the railway. The new headquarters is at Baba-Eski, where the Turks are stated to have 160,000 men.

It is evident that efforts are being made in Constantinople to conceal the extent of the eastern army's reverse. The loss of Kirk Kilisseh has not yet been published, though the rumour that it has fallen is spreading. It was authoritatively stated yesterday evening that communications with Kirk Kilisseh were working with the utmost regularity, and that the rumour of its capture was a Bulgarian fiction.

SOME WAR HORRORS.

Concealment, however, will not be possible for long, as already four thousand refugees from Kirk Kilisseh and Adrianople have arrived in the capital. Hundreds of others are coming in from the frontier villages. There were 1,500 yesterday in a single train. They presented a pitiful spectacle, being composed of men, mostly old and feeble, and women, mostly carrying babies, and surrounded by children, all clinging anxiously to their few remaining possessions consisting of beds, blankets, cooking utensils and bundles of clothes. The authorities are doing their best to provide shelter and food.

THE BULGARIAN BOOTY.

SOFIA, Oct. 27.

It is stated here that the Bulgarian booty at Kirk Killsseh included two aeroplanes, seven batteries of quickfirers, eighteen field guns and twelve howitzers, making altogether 38 guns, and 1,200 prisoners.

Mahmud Mukhtar, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, fled so hurriedly that he left his private baggage at the military club.

SUCCESSES BEFORE ADRIANOPLE.

SOFIA, Oct. 26.

The Bulgarians have taken three forts at Adrianople, namely, Marasch, with 1,500 prisoners, Havaras and Sufilar. They have also taken the railway station outside the city.

It is noteworthy that the forts are situated to the south-wast, the north and north-east respectively.

The Bulgarian artillery is bombarding the town, part of which is on fire.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

A message to the *Times* from Sofia states that the Bulgarians have reached Karagach, on the south bank of the Maritza, within 3½ miles of Adrianople. They have begun the bombardment of the city, a portion of which is burning.

TURKISH OPTIMISM.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The Turkish Minister of War said yesterday that he expected the fall of Skutari, because they were unable, at present, to spare men for that district; but once the Bulgarians were settled it would be child's play to finish the Montenegrins and Greeks. He believed that Uskub would be able to hold its own as Zekki Pasha had three divisions there, and Said Pasha five at Kiuprili, close by, making 150,000 men altogether.

TERRIBLE WAR PICTURE.

How the Servians Captured Kumanovo.

BELGRADE, Oct. 25.

The fighting before Kumanovo was continuous throughout Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Fully 25,000 Turks were engaged and repeatedly made desperate onslaughts. Their losses are estimated at five thousand, besides twelve guns and much ammunition.

The Crown Prince Alexander commanded the Servian force.

BELGRADE, Oct. 26.

According to official details, the battlefield of Kumanovo, on Wednesday, was shrouded in fog. The Turks attacked in the daytime, the Servians replying for two hours during the night. With daylight on Thursday, the Servians made a general advance under cover of artillery, the Turkish guns responding. The Servians advanced over the open ground till the victory was won. They carried the trenches repeatedly at the point of the bayonet, and cleared the Valley of Lebovka. They found it necessary to occupy the heights on the right bank of the river, to which the Turks, who had hitherto contested every yard, had retired in disorder.

The whole of the Servian forces were not engaged. The Crown Prince was constantly exposed to danger.

A feature of the day was the Servian artillery, and the wonderful accuracy it displayed. At one point it annihilated three squadrons of Turkish cavalry. It was a horrible sight to see the *disjecta membra* of men and horses flying in all directions.

The Turks were 30,000 strong, and had 5,000 casualties. The Servians lost a great number of officers, whose magnificent bravery won the day.

THE SERVIAN SPOILS.

The Servian spoils at Kumanovo included fifty-five field and six mountain guns, and sixteen mitrailleuses with quantities of war material, while at Signitza they took thirteen field guns and nine mortars.

BELGRADE, Oct. 26.

Five hundred wounded, mostly slightly, have arrived from Kumanovo. Others, though the number is not stated, have been placed in hospital at Preshovo.

CAPTURE OF USKUB.

BELGRADE, Oct. 26.

A supreme struggle at Uskub is impending. Its capture will mean the practical fulfilment of the mission of the Servian army.

LATER.

It is officially stated that Uskub has been captured, the Servians meeting with no resistance.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

A telegram from Constantinople confirms the fall of Uskub after a severe Turkish defeat.

MINOR SUCCESSES.

BELGRADE, Oct 26.

The Servian third army has captured Vouchitrin, to the north-west of Prishtina, and Gilan to south-east.

THE VICTORIOUS GREEKS.

"Turks Fleeing Everywhere before the Greeks."

ATHENS, Oct. 26.

The Greek losses in the Sarantoporon pass prior to the capture of Serfidje, were 18 officers and 169 men killed, and 40 officers and 103 men wounded. The Turks' casualties were most heavy.

The Turks are fleeing everywhere before the Greeks.

FURTHER CAPTURES.

ATHENS, Oct. 26.

The Greeks have occupied Kozani, fourteen miles north-west of Serfidje, unopposed.

ATHENS, Oct. 27.

The Greeks who are advancing into Epirus have occupied Strebina. The Turks, in their flight, abandoned a quantity of munitions and stores.

THE FUTURE OF CRETE.

Greek Ex-Premier Appointed Governor-General.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

M. Dragumis, the Greek ex-Premier, has been appointed Governor-General of Crete. He has already arrived there, being welcomed with enthusiasm.

THE WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

Allowed to send only Official Reports.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

The "Empire" publishes the following special cablegram, dated London, October 26th:—

War correspondents are useless, and are not allowed to see or send anything except official reports.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 26.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent wires:—"There has been considerable discussion during the past week in the newspapers and in military circles, both in England and on the Continent, as to the primary objective of the allied armies in the Balkans. In Vienna a few days ago, the view chiefly in favour was that Salonika would be the principal objective, at first the main Bulgarian Army "holding" the main Turkish Army in Adrianople and its vicinity, while the remainder of the Bulgarian forces, co-operating with the Servians, endeavoured to join the Greeks at Salonika. The capture of Kirk Kilisseh, however, has naturally modified this view.

The Bulgarian army is descending the Struma river from the Djuna Pass, and is reported forty-five miles south of it on Thursday, but nothing has been heard of its progress since.

A small Bulgarian force however, further east is alleged to have crossed the railway. The Greek capture of Lemons, enables it to cut the cable to Constantinople.

When the Kirk Kilisseh fight started, 120,000 Bulgars and 140,000 Turks were said to be engaged. It now appears possible that the main Turkish force is further south. For example, a Constantinople message to the "Daily Telegraph" says that the Turkish main army is concentrating close to the railway; the left wing is almost due south of Kirk Kilisseh.

The "Times" doubts the wisdom of Turkish policy in leaving the railway from Adrianople to Salonica unguarded.

Zeki Pasha is believed to have 15,000 men in the Uskub district, where at least four Servian commands are concentrating.

A CALCUTTA MEETING.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

A crowded meeting of Hindus and Mahomedans was held at Beadon Square this evening to raise subscription in aid of Turkey. About 4,000 attended including many influential merchants and the Egyptian Mahomedan high-priest, Imam Mahomed Musa Mirza. Resolutions were adopted expressing the sympathy of the Mahomedans and Hinds towards Turkey and the starting of a relief fund, and, urging on Mahomedans and Hindus to boycott foreign goods. The money collected at the meeting was handed over to the Red Crescent Society.

DELHI, Oct. 26.

There was a large gathering of Mussulmans at the Jumma Masjid yesterday, when Mr. Mohamed Ali, Editor of "Comrade" and "Hamdard" (who was introduced by Sham-ul-ualama Syed Ahmed Imam of the Jumma Masjid) delivered an interesting address on the war in the Balkans. Prayers were then offered for the success of the Turkish arms and a collection was made for the Red Crescent Society and for Dr. Aasori's medical mission.

TURKEY AND ITALY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The Turkish officers and Arab chiefs have come into Tripoli and are amicably discussing future arrangements with the Italians.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The Cambridgeshire betting is:—

100 to 12 against Lance Chest.
10 to 1 against Maiden Erlegh.
100 to 9 against Outram.
100 to 8 against Mustapha.
100 to 7 against Brancepeth and Whisk Broom.
20 to 1 against Long Set, Hamerton and Wise Symon.
25 to 1 against Jaeger and Drinmore.
All taken.
100 to 7 against Polkerris, offered.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

Saad-Ed-Dauleh Recalled from Exile.

TO BE PREMIER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TEHERAN, Oct. 26.

The Premier recently telegraphed to Saad-Ed-Dauleh, now in Geneva, who was exiled by the Nationalists in 1909, offering him a high post, probably the Premiership. Saad has accepted.

It is understood that his appointment will be approved by the British and Russian Legations, but it is not expected to produce a universally favourable impression.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

South Africans' Victory Over Blackheath.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The South African Rugby team to-day defeated Blackheath in London by twelve points to eight.

DOMINIONS AND DEFENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Mr. Harcourt, speaking at Waterfoot, (Lancashire), said he saw no obstacle in the way of the Dominions being given a larger share in the direction of defence. He would welcome more continuous representation of the Dominions in London.

THE INSURANCE ACT.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

A conference of doctors has been summoned for November 19th, to consider Mr. Lloyd George's offer of an additional £1,650,000 for medical benefit under the Insurance Act. The doctors are apparently not satisfied, partly owing to the conditions attached.

The *British Medical Journal* says that the proposals fall short of the demands of the profession in many important respects. The need for unity is as great as ever.

THE TSAREVITCH.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 25.

The Tsarevitch had a good sleep and his temperature is lower. There is a public outcry to know the cause of his illness.

FORGED BILLS OF LADING.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Appellate division of the New York Supreme Court has confirmed the judgment of the Lower Court in favour of a company seeking to recover 40,000 dols. paid to a bank on forged cotton bills of lading.

HOME RULE.

Manifesto by Seven Prominent Converts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

A special cable to the *Empire* says:—

Seven prominent Unionist converts to Home Rule, including Lord Pirrie, Sir Fredrick Pollock, Sir West Ridgeway and Sir A. Conan Doyle, have issued a manifesto supporting the Bill.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

Sir Vezey Strong's Protest against Lord Roberts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

A special cable to the *Empire* says:—

Sir Vezey Strong has addressed a strong protest to Lord Roberts against an anti-German speech delivered at Manchester on Tuesday. Lord Roberts said that war will take place the moment the German forces on land and sea are, by their superiority, as certain of victory as anything can be in human calculation. Sir Vezey says such utterances do the greatest disservice to international peace, and nullify the efforts for Anglo-German friendship.

THE PRESIDENCY ELECTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

A special cable to the Calcutta *Empire* says:—

The *New York Herald's* test ballot throughout the United States indicates such a preponderance for Dr. Woodrow Wilson that his election next month is certain. Mr. Roosevelt is placed second, and Mr. Taft last.

Previously, these tests have never failed to give an accurate forecast of the result of the presidential election.

LORD PENTLAND.

To Arrive at Madras next Tuesday.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 26.

Lord and Lady Pentland, their two children, Capt. Cutchart, A.-D.-C. and Lieut. Cavendish, extra A.-D.-C. arrived at Colombo by the s.s. "Simla" at 10 o'clock last night. This morning they were met by Captain Theobald, the Governor of Ceylon's A.-D.-C. and driven to the Galle Face Hotel where they are staying. The party lunched with the Governor of Ceylon at Queen's House. The steamer "Simla," with the distinguished passengers on board, leaves for Madras to-morrow morning and is expected to arrive at Madras on Tuesday next.

THE LAW MEMBER.

Hon. Mr. Syed Ali Imam Arrived here Yesterday.

The Hon. Mr. Syed Ali Imam, Legislative Member of the Imperial Executive Council, arrived in Bombay yesterday and is guest of Sir George Clarke.

"BURMA CRITIC" CASE.

Rangoon Sympathy with Mr. Arnold.

A MASS MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 26.

A mass meeting was held this evening at Victoria Hall with Mr. B. Cowasjee, bar-at-law, in the chair. The attendance was large and representative of all classes and community. The chairman explained the object of the meeting, which was to express sympathy with Mr. Channing Arnold, editor of the *Burma Critic*. Numerous messages of sympathy were received, three of which were read to the meeting. The first was from the editor of the *Comrade* (Delhi) asking the Arnold Release Committee to convey his heartfelt sympathy to Mr. Arnold; the second was from the Vice-President, in India, at Calcutta, of the Institute of Journalists which strongly supported the movement for Mr. Arnold's release. The third was from the Senior Chaplain of Rawalpindi in which he asked that his name be added to the memorial to H.E. the Viceroy expressing his eagerness to join the subscription list.

The chairman spoke in eulogistic terms of the services rendered to the public by Mr. Arnold in his career as a journalist to whom, he said, the greatest honour was due. He asked those present to continue their respect and love for Mr. Arnold so that when he came out of jail, sooner or later, he might find them exactly where they were in their love and esteem for him. Six other speakers spoke in support of the first resolution which ran as follows:—

That the meeting, consisting of citizens of all races in Rangoon, desire to express their deep sympathy with Mr. Channing Arnold in his suffering and assure him of their undiminished love and esteem of him.

Seven other speakers supported the second resolution, that this meeting pledges itself to endeavour to obtain the early release of Mr. Arnold by all constitutional means. Both resolutions were carried unanimously with acclamation.

The chairman next reminded the meeting that they might have to take the matter to the Privy Council for which a large sum would be needed by way expenses, and a subscription lists would be issued as early as possible.

The meeting closed with cheers for Mr. Arnold.

Most of the speakers, it may be stated, were not personally acquainted with Mr. Arnold. Dr. Miss M. Cote M.B., in the course of her remarks, said that she carefully followed the *Burma Critic* during the past year and a half and realised that Mr. Arnold was a man of superior mind, who had tried to do all he could for all nationalities in Burma. She would stand as a woman and praise Mr. Arnold for the effort he had made in protecting childhood and womanhood in the province. Women of all nationalities in Burma owed Mr. Arnold a great debt of gratitude for his efforts in trying to place woman in a position sacred and holy before the whole world. She would not condemn the proceedings in this case, but would say if Mr. Arnold had had a jury of women he would have been outside the walls of the jails. She hoped the meeting would prove beneficial to the man who was suffering from a great wrong—the man who had tried earnestly and sincerely to help Burma in making it a better and more moral country. (Loud applause.)

A special cable to the *Empire*, dated London October 26th, states that the *Daily News* demands an investigation of the sentence passed on Mr. Arnold.

MYSORE INDUSTRIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Oct 26.

The Hon. Mr. Chatterton, expert adviser to the Mysore Government on Industries, while delivering the first of a series of lectures at the Mysore Industrial Exhibition, drew attention to the great waste of labour. In regard to existing small industries in the province, and the prospects before the people of Mysore, he asked the people to rely more upon themselves both as regards capital and enterprise, mentioning the Kolar Cold industry as an example of foreign enterprise and finance. He said that the electrical power of the Cauvery Falls was being fully utilised at present, but they should be prepared with their schemes of industry against the installation of increased power from that source about three years hence when the Kennambady project would augment the power facilities of the Cauvery river.

The Mysore States industrial and other projects were being steadily elaborated, but he was not at liberty to announce details, that being the prerogative of His Highness the Maharaja.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 26.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Gillan is appointed Member, Imperial Legislative Council, vice Mr. Howard.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. F. DeMontmorency, C.S., is appointed Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Delhi.

Colonel Evans, I.M.S., is gazetted officiating Inspector General of Civil Hospital, Burma, vice Colonel Carruthers.

Captain C. D. Dukbery is appointed Transport Registration Officer, Dehli.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Annett, Agricultural Chemist, has one year's combined leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. G. Wood is appointed Officiating Chief Engineer, United Provinces, vice Mr. Goument.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major R. E. A. Hamilton is posted as Assistant to the Resident in Mewar.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. H. F. Howard are replaced at the disposal of the Commerce and Industry Department. Mr. V. C. French officiates as Deputy Auditor General.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. F. Howard, Collector of Customs, has thirteen months' leave.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. R. Rearden, 2nd Rajputs, resigns the service.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. F. Harnett officiates as Loco and Carriage Superintendent E. B. S. Railway.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

DENGUE FEVER.

Serious Outbreak among Troops at Meerut.

100 ATTACKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 27.

News from Meerut say that dengue fever has broken out there. Several officers and nearly a hundred men of the Garrison have been attacked. The disease is believed to have been imported from Calcutta.

RANGOON DISASTER.

Fatal Explosion on Board an Oil Steamer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 26.

At eight this morning an explosion occurred in No. 1 tank on board the Burma Oil Co's steamer "Conch" which was lying alongside the company's oil works at Syriam.

There were several thousand gallons of petrol at the time already loaded. One man was killed and five others seriously injured, the latter not being expected to live.

The chief officer after finding the body of one man was prevented from searching further by fumes of gas in the tank.

BARODA AFFAIRS.

Enlargement of the Council Legislative.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Oct. 26.

The session of the Baroda Legislative Council which is just over was remarkable in several ways. Besides a number of interpellations on a variety of subjects the legislature considered and accepted the Land Revenue and Factory Bills.

Mr. B. R. Desai, from the Naosari District, proposed to introduce, a Caste Tyranny Prevention Bill, but subsequently withdrew his motion on being informed that the Durbar had the intention of taking up the matter independently into consideration.

Mr. B. L. Gupta, Dewan, made an important announcement on the enlargement of the Council: He said that His Highness the Gaekwar approved the proposal for adding eight members to the existing number of which four will be elected and four nominated. This will bring the total strength of the assembly to 25 members as follows: 12 official members, 10 elected members, 3 nominated members to represent interests otherwise unrepresented.

A deputation of the non-official members will shortly wait upon the Gaekwar to convey their thanks to His Highness for enlarging the Council.

NEW DELHI.

More Details regarding the State Entry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 26.

Quite a number of regiments will take part in the Viceroy's State entry into Delhi. In the procession there will be a full regiment of Bengal Cavalry, a Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, the Imperial Cadet Corps and the Body Guard.

Civilians will wear levee dress, military, full dress, and gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in morning dress.

Besides the Punjab Chiefs, the Maharajah of Kashmir and the Nawab of Rampur may be present at Delhi for the function.

AFGHAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 26.

The *Pioneer* writes:—The high price of food grains in Eastern Afghanistan has lately been the cause of some discontent among the troops serving in the Jellalabad District. Recently, some of the men sent a petition direct to the Amir at Kabul stating that their monthly pay of Rs. 10 (Kabuli) was not sufficient to meet their wants and asking that it might be increased. The petitioners have been informed that the Amir, on arrival at Jellalabad in November, will look into the matter. Meanwhile, they are warned that all future petitions must be sent through their officers otherwise they will be severely punished.

TITANIC FUND.

The scheme for the distribution of the Titanic Relief Fund prepared by the Public Trustee, which was fully expounded in the "Daily Mail" of Oct 5, and the report of the Sub-Committee thereon, were submitted to a meeting of the Mansion House Committee held at the Mansion House the Lord Mayor presiding. The meeting was private, but at its close a statement was supplied giving the sub-committee's report as unanimously adopted. The total amount of the fund to date is £426,780, and the total number dependent on the fund is 2,296.

As to the scale of distribution to meet both classes the report adopted by the meeting says:—

The broad principle of the scale is that it endeavours to give half wages to the widow of a victim. She forfeits this allowance, however, on re-marriage, but in lieu may claim a lump sum grant of one year's allowance. As regards children, it is proposed to allow 3s. 6d. a week to one child, 5s. 6d. for two, 7s. 6d. for three, 8s. 6d. for four, and 10s. 6d. for five or over, slightly decreased in the case of the widows of men earning from £50 to £100 a year.

The Sub-Committee have found it necessary, in order to maintain the allowances at the high rate proposed, to bring into contribution any assistance that the widows and relatives of the deceased have received by way of Workmen's Compensation Insurance moneys over £100, or any permanent private income (where the last named exists.) The basis of contribution from these sources of concurrent assistance the Committee have fixed at four per cent. If a widow received from the Country Court £300, that would be treated as equal to 5s. per week, and to that extent the Committee would disallow 5s. per week from their scale. Any sum less than £300 would likewise be treated on a four per cent. basis.

"The question will probably be asked, How does the treatment of the crew compare with the treatment of the officers? The balance of advantage lies with the crew. For example, the widow of an officer earning £250 a year and over receives a maximum of £2 per week which is only two-fifths of the lowest salary her husband would have earned, where as in the case of an ordinary member of the crew earning £75 a year the widow alone receives an allowance of 15s. a week, which is a little over of the wages earned by her husband, in addition to which she receives a special allowance in respect of each of her children."

The report adds that the Public Trustee has been most insistent that local committees should be constituted in all the large centres of distribution.

WAR AND INDIAN MOSLEMS.

Sir George Birdwood's Views.

I CANNOT but deeply deplore the excitement aroused, according to the telegraphic reports by this wicked war on Turkey, among the Indian *Muslimim*, or "Muslims," in so far as it is directed against the Government of the United Kingdom, and actually, revives the fanatical cry, in utter defiance of the whole teaching of the *Koran* and "the Prophet of God" its divinely inspried author of:—"The followers of the Bible against the followers of the *Koran*."

All Englishmen, and emphatically those old enough, like myself, to have had their principles of the international policy of the old world influenced by the writings of that almost fanatically Turkophil diplomatist, statesman, and publicist, David Urquhart, and the philosophical treatise, "Europe in 1840" by Menzel (Karl Adolf, not Wolfgan), are still, as they ever have been, the supporters of Turkey against her present enemies on the Danube, as also her new enemy, for the time, Italy. Not only are our sympathies with Turkey, but our interests bind us even more strongly to her, it also happens that just now not only England, but Russia, Austria, Germany, France, and even Italy, all, for one weighty reason or another, heartily desire to maintain the interests of the Ottoman Empire, at least in Europe and Asia. Well, what makes them hesitate in intervening for its defence against Montenegro, Servia, and Bulgaria and it may be Greece, certainly it is no question of religion with them—no question of the Bible *versus* the *Koran*. It is very greatly due to the jealousy of Russia and Austria of each other, for whom the Balkan States and Greece are so many "cat's paws," and again to the desire of Russia and France to keep themselves in complete readiness for any sudden recrudescence of German ambitions in Asia Minor or the Mediterranean; while our hesitation is also largely due to the proverbial attrocities of the Turks in Macedonia and elsewhere; and furthermore to the hopelessness of entering into any alliance with any Government of "Young Turks," at Constantinople. Like the "Young Persians" they have shewn themselves utter dunces in alike the science and the art of government, and if the old despotic rule cannot be restored in both these empires, the only alternative, presently, will be to partition them out to Russia, Austria, Italy and France, and it may be Germany. And there is no prospect of profit of that sort for England. Egypt must remain enough for us, and the control of the Tigris and Euphrates route, and the Persian Gulf.

It is all radically a sordid question of business, and such sentimentalities as may be mixed up in it, are with the Turks, who, as between man and man, are better men than all the Serbs, and Bulgars that ever well, and I may add, so-called Greeks, for the only true Greeks, are the Albanians; and they are evidently of the Dorian stock, of which on their way into Hellas a portion, settled in Illyria [Montenegro,] and Epirus. Simply from a political, and international point of view, none of us—of the six great Powers of Europe—know where we are; and when you do not know exactly where you are, the nautical rule holds good,—"Heave-to." Turkey, ["the Young Turks,"] has brought her fate on herself, by the "revolutionary" overthrow of the autocratic form of government that had sustained her Empire on the Danube and the Bosphorus against all the power of Russia and Austria, for now well nigh five hundred years. They destroyed not only the temporal authority of the Empire, but its spiritual authority also, for the Sultan of Turkey had no claim to the Caliphate whatever, but what was founded on a fraud, and justified only by the powerlessness of the Arabs to reclaim it for "the Sheriff of Mecca." It is the imprescriptible office of the sacro-sanct tribe of the Koraish. With learned and devout Muslims its exercise by the House of Ottoman has always been a sacrilege; and for it to be held by the nominee of the atheistical "Young Turks" is nothing less in the eyes of devout Muslims who know their religion, than a most odious, and soul-withering blasphemy.

How any scholarly Muslims can have uttered the nonsense about "the Bible against the Koran" I cannot comprehend. Muslims always class Jews and Christians, equally with themselves, as "the People of the Book." Neither their actual Koran, nor our actual "Bible," but the prototype of both, not writ of human hands, eternal in the heavens,—a most inspiring formula. Again all Muslims give the title of *Taurat*, equally to the Koran and our Pentateuch; and the word indeed is the Hebrew Torah, signifiying "the Books of Moses" [See the Koran II, 130, and III, 78.] Again K: 105, it is written:—"Some say none but Jews and Christians shall enter the kingdom of Heaven. . . . Moreover the Jews say, the Christians lean on naught, and the Christians, "the Jews lean or naught. But at the Resurrection God shall judge between them wherein they differ: and none committeth a greater wrong, than he was prejudgeth them; and hindereth God's name being remembered by them in the worship of their temples. . . . East and West is God's; whichever way thou turnest thy face, there is the face of God." Can any Christian read that without loving "the Prophet of God," and every true Muslim; and can any Muslim recall it without loving every sober, true hearted, and truly devout Christian? There are many bitter things said against Christians in the Koran; Syrians, and Armenians, the counterpart of the Bulgarians and Servians and Greeks of our day, who were none the better, and in many things the worse for their Christianity, but everywhere "the Prophet of God" speaks in the most worshipful terms of the Lord Christ, and the Blessed Virgin Mary and after the Bible I know of no mere inspiring book than the Koran; and perfect as Sale's translation is an achievment in scholarship, it is, it does at times seem to me, to

be regretable that it was not recited after the prose of our authorised version of the Bible, and of "the Psalter." When in Bombay and since my return to England, I have been in the habit of giving copies of the Bible to Muslims—and there is no book after the Koran, they like better—and to this day I know of old friends mine who read the Koran and the Bible together every day. In the same way I would have every Englishman especially those living in India closely to read the Koran. No book has been more closely and fully inspired by the Bible; and you learn from it at once that the Muslim conceptions of the Deity all far more rigorously than our own, founded on the joy and gladness, and the praise and glory, of the Patriarchs and Psalmists, and Prophets, and Apostles of Israel, in Him who is, from everlasting to everlasting, the worship of all the worlds:—"for only He is Holy!" We are all people of one and the same "Word of God." Let us hear therefore no more, and certainly not from British Empire of this most wicked war in European-Turkey, being a fight between the people of the Bible and the people of the Koran. It is a most sordid political struggle: wherein many English people are in the sincerest political friendship with the Turks; and I think, I may add that in each heart of heart of us, so far as any religious prejudices are involved on the conflict, our sympathies are with Islam rather than with the Christians of the schismatic "Greek (dis) obedience." But Islam is no longer in the Turkey of "the Young Turks" and its centre should be re-established in the tribe of Koraish, and certainly removed from Constantinople. Why not in Mecca itself?

GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 26.

The Punjab University has obtained sanction from Government for the appropriation of the Durbar educational grants of Rs. 2,00,000 non-recurring and Rs. 35,000 per annum recurring. The non-recurring grant has been apportioned between different schemes, Rs. 1,76,000 being allotted for hostels to accommodate students of the Law and Oriental colleges. The recurring grant will be devoted to the establishment of two lectureships at Rs. 20,000 to be held by specialists from the West or from India, for payment of adequate salaries to competent professors of Sanskrit and Arabic in Oriental Colleges.

MR. BEYTS CONVALESCENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 26.

Mr. Beyts, I.C.S., ex-officiating Chairman of the Karachi Port Trust who has had a very long and serious illness originating in an attack of enteric fever, has now recovered and has left hospital.

He will probably proceed home on leave next week.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, Oct. 26.

This morning General Sir John Nixon, Commanding the Southern Army, inspected the Oxfords and Bucks Light Infantry at Wellington. The men were drawn up at the Barrack Square with band. Punctually at 11 a. m. General Sir John Nixon arrived and was received with the general salute. The General with Colonel White walked down and inspected the men. Afterwards Sir John inspected the regimental institutes.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 26.

Lieutenant-General Sir Percy Lake, Chief of the General Staff, is paying a short visit to Delhi this week.

At the grand manœuvres near Delhi, in December next, Mountain as well as Horse and Field Batteries will take part in the operations, and the value of Pack Artillery in an emergency in the plains will be demonstrated.

Brigadier-General Sir Rolls Grimton, Inspector-General, Imperial Service Trops, has taken extension of leave in England until April.

SIMLA, Oct. 26.

Capt. J. R. White, R. E. reverts to the Imperial establishment in March next.

Capt. Butler R. E. on completion of a course of mechanical engineering in England is posted to Military Works in Secunderabad Division.

Capt. H. S. Gaskell R. E. is posted to the Meerut Division Military Works on return from Leave.

Col. H. V. Briggs, R. E., on return from leave is posted as commanding Royal Engineer, Rawalpindi Division.

Maj. L. N. Beatty and Maj. W. P. Bannerman, 31st Lancers, are appointed Commandant and second-in-command respectively of that regiment.

Lieut. Leorna 56th rifles, is appointed to No. 33 Divisional Signal Company at Quetta.

The Army Council has had under consideration the question of the provision of appliances to facilitate indirect and night firing by machine guns, and has decided, as the result of extended trials, that the adoption of indirect methods of fire is undesirable, as the time necessary to attain a satisfactory degree of efficiency in them would curtail that available for other more important items in the training of machine gun sections. Night firing will continue to be practised with the present appliances with which infantry machine gun sections are now equipped.

The vacant company in the Dorsetshire Regiment has been filled by the promotion of Lieutenant Francis H. Rathborne of the 2nd Battalion, Poona. Captain Rathborne was appointed to the regiment from the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, in January, 1905, and may be reckoned particularly fortunate in getting his company at under eight years' subaltern service.

The troopship "Plassy" left Southampton on the 9th inst., with about 1,300 troops on board comprising all branches of the service. She is timed to reach Bombay on the 31st inst. She will leave Bombay again for home on the 7th November, with details for home, and about 280 men of the 1st Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment which she will disembark at Malta to join the 2nd Battalion. The headquarters of the Royal Warwicks will not leave Bombay till the 12th December, when it will embark on the troopship Rewa for home to be stationed at Shorncliffe.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

BRITISH POLITICS.

Charge Against Ministers Refuted.

THE following news, later than the mail, appears in the Australian papers:—

London, Oct. 12.

In the House of Commons yesterday, a motion by the Postmaster-General (Mr. Herbert Samuel) for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the Marconi contract was agreed to.

During the debate on the motion, the Attorney-General (Sir Rufus Isaacs) emphatically denied outside insinuations concerning the Government, himself and his brother in connection with the Marconi contract and the Marconi Company's shares.

Mr. Samuel also denied that certain members of the Government had taken advantage of their knowledge of the negotiations in progress between the Government and the Marconi Company and had made heavy profits by dealing in the company's shares.

The "Daily Telegraph" the "Daily Mail," and the "Morning Post" commenting upon the debate express entire confidence in the integrity of the Government. Sir Rufus Isaacs and Mr. Samuel, they assert, met the charges fully and explicitly.

OPPOSITION LEADER SPEAKS.

The Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Bonar Law), presiding at a banquet given yesterday, in honour of the Unionist victors in the recent Parliamentary by-elections, said that the Prime Minister (Mr. Asquith) had broken all records in committing breaches of faith. He had changed the meaning of the English language for a political pledge did not now mean in a Radical Prime Minister's mouth, an obligation he felt bound to fulfil. Mr. Lloyd George, in his own phrase, was during the Budget debate the crooked sixpence that brought the Liberal Party luck. The sixpence had, however, now lost its charm. Mr. Lloyd-George was a born demagogue, who was sure to produce a dangerous policy and to re-emphasise in shriller notes the gospel of class hatred.

THE NAVAL PROBLEM.

London, Oct. 12.

The "Times" welcomes a suggestion that the First Lord of the Admiralty (Mr. Winston Churchill) should pay a visit to New Zealand, although, it admits, the suggestion may be impracticable. "The German Navy Law and the change of Ministries in some of the dominions," it goes on to observe, "has aroused a desire for a conference at which the new situation should be discussed. The Canadian Prime Minister (Mr. Borden) believes in a single Imperial fleet, but the problem of how the separate Cabinets are to maintain a single fleet remains. The best step is to delegate a Minister from each dominion to the Committee of Defence. The dominion Governments would then have a safeguard against the intrusion of British party exigencies into questions of Imperial concern."

THE BATTLESHIP "NEW ZEALAND."

London, Oct. 12.

The battleship "New Zealand" has just completed a successful steam trial extending over 30 hours.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Churchill said that the New Zealand would join the first battle-cruiser squadron after her return from New Zealand during next summer. He denied the assertion that in future the Australian fleet alone would maintain the British position in the Pacific.

ENGLISH JOURNALISTS' CONFERENCE.

London, Oct. 13.

Speaking at a meeting of the National Union of Journalists yesterday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Lloyd George) said he was hopeful that the war area would be limited and also that whatever the issue the boundaries of freedom and good government would be retained. The National Insurance Act was working smoothly, and over 12,000,000 stamps were being affixed weekly to policies issued under it. The prosperity of the country was unexampled. Some of the industries in the North of England were compelled to resort to workhouse labour.

Lord Northcliffe in a letter apologising for his absence remarked that there were times when newspaper proprietors and their staffs should co-operate to uphold the dignity of the Press. He instanced the expulsion of the representatives of the Sydney "Daily Telegraph" from the New South Wales Parliament.

AMERICAN RIOTS.

New York, Oct. 12.

At Bingham, in Utah, yesterday, the Greek miners, who are on strike, came into conflict with the police, and several shots were fired. One of the Greeks was wounded and several others were arrested.

New York, Oct. 12.

At Rawlins, in Wyoming, yesterday, 19 convicts revolted and escaped from a prison after a brisk fight with the guards. Nine of the convicts were recaptured, but the others succeeded in gaining the surrounding hills, where they took refuge from their pursuers.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

London, Oct. 11.

Representatives of the Women's Freedom League will start to-morrow on a march from Edinburgh to London, and will endeavour to secure en route signatures to a petition in favour of granting the Parliamentary franchise to women.

London, Oct. 11.

The Welsh National Liberal Council yesterday carried a motion in favour of incorporating in the Franchise Bill provision for woman's suffrage.

BELGIAN TRAGEDIES.

Brussels, Oct. 12.

The police yesterday arrested two brothers named Gaston Vergouts and Richard Vergouts, well-known motor racers, on a charge of having murdered a diamond merchant, named Provo recently, and another diamond merchant named Davidsonlast year. Jewels to the value of £3,000 were found on the premises occupied by the prisoners.

PERSIAN OUTRAGES.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 12.

Owing to unparalleled robberies and outrages committed by the Kurds in the north-west of Persia, the Russian Government is sending three battalions of troops to Azerbaijan to protect the Russian trade route between Tabriz and Urumiah.

THE ENGLISH TURF.

London, Oct. 12.

The Imperial Produce Plate, of 3,000 sovs., six furlongs, run for at Kempton Park yesterday, resulted in a win for Radish, with Sanquabar second and Willy Nilly third.

London, Oct. 13.

Frank Wootton rode three winners at Kempton Park yesterday. The Australian and D. Maher have each ridden 95 winners during the season.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

San Francisco, Oct. 13.

Australian Rugby football team defeated the Stanford University by 6 goals to nil. The Australians played best throughout, the aggressiveness of the Stanford forwards alone saving them from a greater defeat.

BOXING.

New York, Oct. 12.

"Packy" McFarland gained the decision against Tommy Kilbane in a lightweight boxing contest. The referee stopped the fight in the seventh round, because Kilbane had been so severely punished.

New York, Oct. 11.

At Fonddulat, in Wisconsin, "Cyclone Johnny" Thompson defeated "Art" Godfrey, of Minneapolis. The fight was stopped in the eighth round, the referee desiring to save Godfrey further punishment.

San Francisco, Oct. 12.

Al. Kaufman was defeated by McCarty in the second round of a scheduled twenty-round bout. The police stopped the fight after Kaufman had been knocked down three times with right crosses to the chin. McCarty took the offensive throughout, and Kaufman spent most of his time on the floor during the second round.

THE BALKANS.

London, Oct. 13.

Mr. Bennett Burleigh, the "Daily Telegraph" war correspondent, states that the Servian Army has abundant transport facilities, including motors and horses, and it has many cyclists, while its field telegraph system is complete. Most of the troops are clothed in homespun and khaki.

Five aviators have joined the Bulgarian army.

SERVIAS INTENTIONS.

Belgrade, Oct. 13.

Several members of the Servian Parliament, when interviewed yesterday, said:—"No matter what the Powers desire, we will go straight ahead, and what we take we will keep, even though Austria may not recognise any territorial changes in the Balkans."

The left division of Servia's army will concentrate at Baribad, and will co-operate with the Bulgarian troops, while the central division will concentrate at Nish to operate against Uskub, and the right division will concentrate at Karajevo, to operate against Novi Bazar.

IN BRIEF.

Toronto, Oct. 12.

Sir Charles Moss, Chief Justice of Ontario, died to-day in his 72nd year.

Berlin, Oct. 12.

Count Posadowsky-Wehner, German naval attache at Vienna, was yesterday found wounded in a wood near Ragusa, in Austria. He declares that he was accidentally shot while drawing his revolver against a man who had been following him. It is rumoured that the Count had important mobilisation documents in his pockets.

THE B. V. A.

Inspection Parade at Middle Ground.

Nos. "1 and 2," and "E. E." Companies of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery paraded on Saturday afternoon at the Apollo Bunder parade ground under the command of Lt.-Col. the Hon. A. Hill-Trevor, General Lean, Inspector of Volunteers, accompanied by his Staff Officers Captain Wallace, and Major Dobbs, arrived at 5 p. m. and inspected the parade. The Company then proceeded to the Middle Ground by launch. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies manned the two six inch marked M. K., and seven B. L. guns. The "E. E." Company proceeded to the engine-room preparatory to running the search-lights; Nos. 1 and 2 companies then carried out one inch aiming rifle practice.

At the conclusion of the practice General Lean, in addressing the parade said, he was pleased at the turn-out and practice. He considered the drill had been excellently carried out. He would have great pleasure in reporting to Headquarters, the excellence of the turn-out and the high efficiency of the men.

The General then proceeded to the engine room where he watched with great interest the running of the search lights.

Among the officers who took part in the parade were, the Lt.-Col. the Hon. A. Hill-Trevor, Major Boughton-Chambers, Captain Lambert, Lieut. Sowerby and Lieut. Allen. The "E.E." Company was in Command of Captain Newman-Taylor.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 28th Oct., 1912.

26 I. Duties—Duties for the week ending 2nd November 1912.

Orderly Officer 2nd Lieut P H Retallack,
Orderly Sergeant No 1 Company Corpl E E Bellamy,
Orderly Sergeant No 2 Company Sergt O M P Clyne.

25 5. Parades—Parades for the week ending 2nd November, 1912:—

Tuesday 29th Oct. Nos 1, 2 and E E Company will parade in the Town Hall Compound for Company Drill and Rifle Exercises at 5-30 p m.

Dress:—Khaki Caps with Rifles and Side Arms.

Thursday 31st October E. E. Company will parade at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Oyster Rock for Defence Light Manning.

Saturday 2nd November 1912:—

Commandants Parade Fall in by Sir Richard Temple Statues at 5-30 p. m.

Dress:—Review Order—White Rifles with sling, Side Arms, White Helmets.

267. Musketry.—Sunday 3rd November 1912:—

The Colaba Range will be reserved for Class Firing, for Members of No. 1 Company detailed to attend commencing at 7 a m.

The G. I. P. Railway Range at Ghat Koper will be available for Spoon Competition and Practice for members of No. 2 and E. E. Companies.

Distances 800, 900 and 1000 Yards.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a. m.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 28th Oct., 1912.

1. Riding School daily for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts from 7-15 a. m.

2. The Inspector of Volunteers in India will inspect the Corps on Tuesday morning next, the 28th instant. Rendezvous at the Bombay Gymkhana at 7-15 a.m. punctually.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines, Swords and Bandoliers, &c.

All members residing in Bombay and neighbourhood are requested to attend.

3. It is notified for information that the Corps standing Camp opens on the morning of Saturday the 2nd of November next.

Members wishing to reside there or spend week-ends, are kindly requested to notify the Sergt-Major, Headquarters, Council Road, or the Camp Butler, Santa Cruz.

(Sd.) P. R. CADELL, Lt.-Col., B. V. B., for O-Commanding Bombay L. Horse.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 28th Oct., 1912.

666. Parades.—"A" Company will parade at Custom House on Mondays and Thursdays at 5-30 p m.

Dress—Mufti.

II.—"D" Company will parade on Mondays at 7 a.m. and Thursdays at 6 p.m. behind the Telegraph Quarters.

Dress—Mufti.

III "E" Company will patade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p m. to-day Monday, the 28th Instant.

Dress—Drill Order Mufti.

IV.—"F" Company will parade on Tuesday the 29th instant at St Mary's College, Byculla, at 6-15 p m Arms, Uniform, shorts with caps.

V.—"G" Company Recruits will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, to-day Monday the 28th instant at 7-30 a. m.

667.—Bugle Practice—There will be Bugle Practice on Tuesday, the 29th instant at 6 p. m. at the Bombay Ed. Society's School, Byculla.

669.—Inspection.—The Inspector of Volunteers in India will inspect the Corps on Wednesday, the 30th instant.

Instructions regarding the parade have been issued to Officers Commanding Companies.

(Sd.) E. G. BYRNE, Captain, Adjt., B. V. B.

NOTICE.

Regimental Boxing Tournament will be held on the Cooperage on Saturday, the 2nd November, commencing at 3-30 p.m. sharp.

THE WEATHER.

Great Diminution in the Rainfall.

AN UNEVENTFUL REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 26.

As far as can be judged from coast observations the disturbance in the Arabian Sea persists. Cloud appeared over Gujarat which probably indicates that the area of disturbed weather is moving towards that coast.

Rainfall has been fairly general in north Bombay Deccan, local in south-east Madras, the Madras Deccan, and Upper Burma. A few falls also occurred in Bengal and Lower Burma.

Madura, Cuddalore each record 1 inch; Bellary and Ahmednagar, each half an inch; Lashio, three-quarters; and Maymyo, 2 inches.

Forecast.—Local rainfall will probably occur in Gujarat; but there will be little change elsewhere.

SIMLA, Oct. 27.

Very few signs of depression in the Arabian Sea are now visible at coast stations.

Rainfall has been local in South-east Madras, Mysore, the Madras Deccan and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Burma.

The chief amounts are:—Chitaldrug and Port Blair 2 inches; Nagapatam, Bellary and Ratnagiri 1-2 an inch, Belgaum, Masulipatam, and Akyab, 1.

Forecast:—No large change.

WET OCTOBER IN POONA.

POONA, Oct. 26.

Poona received another downpour of rain to-day and the skies remained heavily clouded for several hours afterwards. For the month of October, which is regarded as a dry month, this unusually wet weather is regarded as quite out of the ordinary.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following weather telegram received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla, dated October 26th is published for information:—

No definite indications that a storm has yet formed; but area of unsettled conditions appears to be moving towards Kathiawar Coast.

Simla, Oct. 27.

The disturbance has almost ceased to affect the coast stations so that it is either filling up or moving westwards.

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 26 Oct.		Total up-to-date.	
In.	cts.	Ins.	cts.
0	45	59	39

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 26th Oct., giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is nearly normal. Maximum temperature is in excess at Multan and Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual at Mainpuri. Day temperature is in slight excess at Agra; night temperature is in slight defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and either normal or in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess at Dwarka and Surat; night temperature is in defect in west Central India; north Gujarat and at Bhavnagar Para, and in excess at Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the extreme eastern and south-eastern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at Khandwa and Akola; the minimum is in defect at Hoshangabad and Jubbulpore, and is in excess in Berar and at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Bombay records 0.11" of rain. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Night temperature is in excess at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Fairly general rain has fallen in the north Bombay Deccan; Ahmednagar has had 0.54" and Poona 0.16". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and minimum temperature are generally in excess.

General Remarks.—There has been a decrease in area of rainfall to-day. Local rain has fallen in the north Konkan, the Bombay and the Madras Deccan the Carnatic and on the Coromandel Coast. The highest amount reported to-day is 0"81" at Madras. The disturbance in the Arabian Sea does not appear to have changed much in position and the fact that the wind direction remains south-easterly at Bombay would indicate that it still lies off Bombay. It has begun to affect the weather in Gujarat and Kathiawar, where moderate cloud has appeared.

Local rain is likely in the north Konkan and some showers in the adjacent parts of Gujarat and in Kathiawar. Isolated showers are possible in the Deccan and south-east Madras.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 26th October, was 29·902 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 11 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14m. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge, be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

One of the Dalai Lama's agents at Kalimpong, says that the Lama has left for another monastery on the Brahmaputra near Lhassa.

It is understood that the Government of Bengal and Orissa have decided to construct buildings at Puri for residential purposes in connection with the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Orissa.

It is proposed to commemorate the work of the late Doctors Pennell and Barnett of Bannu by the erection of a new hospital for men and women at Bannu, costing Rs. 90,000.

It is understood that the appointment of a second Chief Engineer, which has been sanctioned temporarily for Central Provinces, is likely to be filled by the appointment of Mr. C. C. S. Clark, senior Superintending Engineer, Burma.

A new jute mill called the Angus Jute Mill which is being erected at Mankundu, near Chandernagore, will be ready for work in about three or four months. It is understood the concern will be run mostly by American capitalists with the assistance of the People's Bank of Lahore

The Buddhist lent festival was celebrated at Calcutta by Burmese students, and the priests of the Calcutta Buddhist Association, and Calcutta Young Burmans' Association on the 24th instant. At night plates of cakes, fruits, sweetmeats, etc., were offered to Lord Buddha along with the lighting of candles and Burmese lanterns. Most of the Burmans residing in Calcutta, and Chittagonian and Bengali Buddhists, with their Bhikkhus or priests, and other prominent Buddhists were present at the Kapalitola Buddha temple.

ARMS AND THE MEN.

Are Huge Armies a Source of Weakness?

A CONTINENTAL VIEW.

A writer on the Armies of France and Germany in the September issue of "Lectures your Tous" entitles his article "Does the Strength of Armies Consist in Numbers?"

He shows how Germany added 11,000 men to her Army last year, making 610,000 soldiers in round numbers, and explains that a further effort is now to be made, so that the Army may count 653,000 soldiers and 30,000 officers. There are to be two new corps, numbered 24 and 25, one for the Russian frontier, with headquarters at Allenstein, and the other for the French frontier, with headquarters at Sarreburg or Mulhouse. In addition, there is the enormous increase of the fleet. Such great things naturally mean corresponding expenditure, and herein lies the first difficulty. In 1889 the German War Budget amounted to something like twenty-eight millions sterling; in 1902 it had attained to thirty-four millions; and now in 1912 it is to exceed forty millions. In other words, one-fourth of the total Budget will be absorbed by military expenditure. In addition to the financial difficulty there are others scarcely less serious. The larger the Army the more the barracks which will be required, and these are not built in a day. There must also be more officers, and already the number is insufficient. The military career for some reason is not so much sought after as it used to be. With the multiplication of soldiers more war materials—guns, munitions, provisions, horses, wagons, railways, etc.—must all be supplied.

FATE OF XERXES.

Is there any general living who would dare to boast that he could mobilise such formidable legions as Germany proposes to establish? Three hundred resolute Spartans under Leonidas sufficed to bring Xerxes and his immense army to a stand at Thermopylæ, while the small Athenian squadron exterminated the Persian fleet of 1,200 ships; and just a century ago we had example of Napoleon. There must be some limit to the number of effectives, even though the battlefields of the future may be more extensive than those of the past. For political, social, and economic reasons the wars of the future will of necessity be short, so that if dense armies are massed behind the battlefield they will seldom be called upon to intervene, and then only in small detachments.

WHY FRANCE LOST IN 1870.

The teaching of history is that in war mere numbers have never been the essential factor of success. Much more important is the character of the soldier—the moral force of the commander and his men. France would have been victorious forty-two years ago, notwithstanding her numerical inferiority, had she had at the head an energetic and resolute man, the writer asserts. It was the weakness of the French commander which permitted German strategy the succeed.

At the present time the real danger to France is the great increase of German forces to be stationed on the French frontier. The point of the new German military law which merits attention is the progressive and intensive reinforcement of the troops. Provided with everything they could possibly need and ever growing in number solidity and cohesion a telegram would suffice to set them in motion. Under the French military system a much longer time would be required to mobilies the troops. Should the Germans, with their attacking force always ready, ever be able to break through the French cover, and invade French territory before the French troops could be mobilsed, France would be lost. For her national safety France should therefore see to it that she has a solid cover, and should not hesitate to make any sacrifice to secure it.

A MILITARY LEAGUE IN FRANCE.

On a declaration of war France could mobilise twenty corps, and, counting that of Algeria, twenty-one. Her African military resources are not yet fully exploited, but the writer says that with her white and black armies the forces which she could bring into the field are quite equal, so far as numbers go, to the German. But a serious obstacle is the cost of developing the black army. Private initiative in the form of a Military League in France, similar to that of Germany, is suggested to meet the expenditure. Finally, the military question is a moral as well as a material one. It is necessary to awaken in the Army and in the people sentiments of ardour and generous faith which make nations invincible. The writer counsels France not to be unduly alarmed at the German increase of effectives. Napoleon won twenty battles when his army was numerically inferior that of the enemy, but he had two things on his side, one at least of which is lacking in France now—the genius of war and soldiers who did not fear death.

PUTUMAYO MISSION.

Sir Edward Grey Eager to Co-operate.

THE Putumayo mission was inaugurated on October 10. At a luncheon at the Westminster Palace Hotel, at which Sir Robert Laidlaw presided and which was attended by many representative men, Canon Masterman said above all things they wished their sympathy to be guided by wise counsels and the plans of the directors of this new mission seemed to have been founded on wisdom. In out-of-the-way parts of the earth one needed the light of impartial evidence. They would have to be constantly on the alert against a recrudescence of these evils. "Our hands" are not clean with regard to the origin of these evils, said Canon Masterman" "and because it was an Englishman who exposed them we have a double responsibility."

Rev. C. Silvester Horne, M. P., said an overwhelming case had been made out in favour of this mission. The one real security for the amelioration of these people was the spread of evangelical faith. Their second contact with higher civilization ought to lead to their uplifting. (Cheers.)

Dr. F. B. Meyer congratulated the mission on the men who were going out on its behalf. They were of the right quality and experience.

Under the auspices of the Evangelical Union of South America, a meeting was held in the afternoon to protest against the atrocities and to discuss steps to be taken to remedy the state of affairs. Mr. Martin J. Sutton presided.

The Chairman said the directors of that mission had permission to send out first a deputation of qualified men to find out the position of affairs, and find out how best to bring the Gospel ministry to those people. What Livingstone did for Africa, those missionaries were going to do for South America.

Mr. Noel Buxton, M. P., said from another part of the world there might come in a few days an announcement of the slaughter of hundreds of innocent people. Terrible as that was, it might not be so disastrous as the fact that in a professedly Christian country men had the mind and the instinct to perform such ghastly deeds. They had the eager cooperation of Sir Edward Grey, and they were thankful to have in the Foreign Secretary a man who, when he saw his course clear, and when he was convinced that there were deeds in every way dastardly to be remedied, would leave no effort to see some progress accomplished. (Applause.)

It having been reported that the Evangelical Union of South America had resolved to send out a mission, and realising that the main object for which it was called into existence has now been fulfilled, the meeting resolved to disband, with a final appeal to the people of this country that they will contribute towards the funds of that society, so that the remaining sum needed to complete the £10,000 required may be speedily forthcoming.

The Marquis of Tullibardine presided at a public meeting in Westminster Chapel in support of the mission. While Sir Edward Grey was sending out his message, he said, they would, he hoped, be able to send out a higher and better message by missionaries, who would carry light and happiness to a depressed and distracted people. (Applause.)

The Rev. A. Stuart McNavin (general secretary) said the mission exploring party hoped to leave England at the end of November.

The hymn "The Call of South America" was sung, and a collection resulted in a substantial sum of money being obtained in aid of the mission.

"GENTLEMEN'S SCHOOLS."

"Too Much Grammar and Idiom."

MR. BENSON'S INDICTMENT.

Mr. A. C. Benson, in the "English Review" for October, launches a formidable indictment against the training given in our public schools. He does not speak as an outsider. He taught classics as a public schoolmaster for nearly twenty years; he has taught literature and English for nearly ten at the University. He is not an opponent of classics for the right boys. All boys whose profession is going to involve the use of words are bound to have some acquaintance with both Latin and Greek, but these are taught in far too cumbrous and [elaborate a way.

"There is much too much grammar and idiom taught, and composition in these dead languages is for almost all a melancholy waste of time":—

The claim made for Latin and Greek is that a boy becomes familiar with Greek ideas and Roman views of life; but, as a matter of fact, he does neither, because they are only taught incidentally and fortuitously. Just as a boy could get more insight into Jewish thought by reading the Old Testament in English than by writing Hebrew verse, so much of what is now done in Greek and Latin by daily snippets of Sophocles and Livy could be done freely and easily by translations.

The catastrophic breakdown of the classics as a vehicle of general education is due to this: that other subjects have been forced in, and that while they have made it impossible for classics to be taught thoroughly the classics still prevent other subjects from being taught thoroughly; so we get an elementary dilettantism all along the line.

The only cure for this dull congestion is frankly to have more alternatives and higher standards; and we must provide that classics, if they are to be retained at all, should be taught reasonably and directly, exactly as one would teach any other language if one wanted a boy to arrive at any mastery of its literature.

Culture in England is not valued, but suspected. But

Of all absurd delusion that culture can be won by the grammatical and philological study of Latin and Greek is the absurdest.

Mr. Benson's criticism is by no means lacking in constructive qualities. He says:—

The public schools ought to keep in sight a hard and solid core of utilitarian education. They ought to see that every boy who leaves a public school writes a good legible hand, can spell satisfactorily, can express himself clearly in English, can read French easily and write simple French correctly, can calculate in arithmetic rapidly and accurately, and has a general outline knowledge of European history, modern geography, and popular science. A boy who had these accomplishments would be in a position to earn his living, and it would not require anything like all the working hours for the eight or nine years of school life to give him this range of efficiency. I am not saying that the duty of public schools ends there; but it certainly begins there; and yet the above list of simple requirements is hardly ever attained at all. What is to be deplored is that boys leave the public schools so entirely and contentedly ignorant of the conditions and problems of the modern world.

The average boy of classical education at school and university has, if he enters a commercial career, to learn French and arithmetic, and actually go back to doing copies.

In the university there is an almost cynical neglect of the interests of pass men, Mr. Benson's own experience is that men who have been through the public schools come up to the university without the least training in thought. "They cannot arrange a subject, they cannot express themselves in English." They are not wanting in intellectual curiosity. Mr. Benson's conclusion is that the intellectual faculties have often been simply in abeyance at the public schools. The public schools produce an excellent type of character, wholesome and manly, clean minded, but not prudish, unaffected, straightforward, sincere, with fine self-possession, sense of duty, generous subordination, but there has been a deplorable waste of energies:—

Boys speak of their masters with respect, of their school with pride, but of their work, constantly and publicly, with contempt and dislike.

On the other side Mr. Benson frankly admits that in the Appointments Board at Cambridge he finds a rapidly increasing demand on the part of employers for men of the ordinary public school type. These they do not want trained in commercial accomplishments, preferring to teach them those in their own way. What they want is general intelligence and that unique power of dealing with other people without either pretension or servility whichthe public school undeniably produces. Mr. Benson also quotes statistics from Oxford to prove that the public schools and universities do not produce a crop of wastrels and loafers. Out of 155 men admitted to Wadham College only 22 are described as "uncertain" or "unsettled" at present, and these are chiefly Colonials who have been lost sight of:—

The Englishman is supremely competent to establish excellent relations with his colleagues and inferiors, and to do his work in a trustworthy and mechanical way. Where he fails is in his lack of origination, of grasp, of seeing possibilities.

It is not lack of character, but solely our intellectual inferiority, which has enabled Germans and Americans to beat us in world competitions.

THE ORIGIN OF BILLIARDS.

In the "Windsor Mazagine" for October, Frederic Adye describes the evolution and progress of the game of billiards. He says, though probably not so old as chess, billiards is certainly a game of great antiquity. Its derivation is said to be from 'bal' and 'yard,' a stick. It is in no way akin to cricket, but certainly to croquet. And old print of 1710 represents a game of billiards with the ball being driven through arches standing on the bed of the table. Carr and Kentfield appear to have been the earliest claimants of championship honours. The first-named flourished about 1825. Carr achieved his reputation by means of the side twist. The magic of this was attributed to the chalk that he used, and he made quite a good thing by grinding up some fine chalk and retailing it in pill-boxes at 2s. 6d. a-piece. Kentfield lived until 1873, and remained champion unbeaten till his star paled before that of John Roberts, the elder. Kentfield made great use of the spot stroke. His highest all-round break was 196. The improvement in amateur play is said to have been great. Once there was but one amateur in the entire country credited with a 100 break. Now double that number has more than once been achieved in the amateur championship.

Mr. Melbourne Inman, champion of English billiards, contributes his say on the modern game. He says we have reached such a high state of efficiency at the present time, that to him the future seems to rest with the individual player himself, his precision of striking, and consistency of form, plus the various scoring systems. The first place in scientific billiards, he says, was taken by a French officer one of the survivors of Napoleons Grande Armee, Capitaine Mingaud. While in captivity in Paris he conceived the idea of dispensing with the mace and using the leather-tipped stick now known as a due. The father of modern billiards is John Roberts. He lifted the billiard table from amongst unpleasant surroundings and showed it to be the medium of scientific recreation.

OTTO OF ROSES.

The war in the Balkans has cut off the supplies of otto of roses, on which the manufacturers of high-class perfumes so largely depend. Prices have already risen, and should the war be prolonged a crisis, which has threatened for some time will be reached.

Bulgaria a practically the world's only source of genuine otto of roses. The roses are grown largely by peasants in the valleys at the foot on the Balkan mountains, the distilled oil finding an outlet through Constantinople. Efforts to get the same results from roses grown in France, Germany, and South Australia have failed. While the war clouds were gathering, merchant in the East hurried all available supplies out of the troubled area. Buyers in London, Paris and New York took up all they could deal with even at almost prohibitive prices. Five hundred ounces at 65s. an ounce—the present price—was by no means an uncommon purchase.

In 1904 the price was 14s. an ounce. Last year it went up to 50s an ounce. The present price works out at three-halfpence a drop.

EN PASSANT.

THERE is nothing new under the sun, runs a well-known saying, so when a recently proposed scheme of development of the chemical industry in India came forward with a flourish of trumpets, it was incidentally suggested that time had anticipated by at least half a century the manufacture of one or more of the articles included as specialities of the new project. Had even a small part of the interest, now apparent in the Authorities, been in evidence in the near past, one would have been viewing the zenith rather than the initiative in a hundred directions of industrial enterprise. The shrewd Scotsman, David Waldie, who soon after the Mutiny established himself in a shed at Cossipore to cater chiefly for the requirements of the Soda water manufacturer in the supply of that (at the period referred to) indispensable auxiliary. Sulphuric acid which used in conjunction with chalk, or whiting, produced Carbonic Acid gas; a crude process as compared with the present day method of compression in cylinders which reduces waste and labour to a minimum. Soda water was a pretty expensive luxury at the time; but the good old rupee fetched 2s. 2d. or so, and it didn't matter much. From a mere shed evolved the present fairly extensive Chemical works now flourishing on the banks of the Hooghly—the pioneers of the industry in India. There are a few others who during recent years have launched out in the manufacture of pharmaceutical products which are not without promise of success considerably in advance of attempts to compete in the manufacture of the more common commodities of life. One or two that might fall under the latter inference are apparently too insignificant for notice in authoritative reports that from time to time issue to the public, and yet a really serious diversion to manufacture in these directions would mean serious competition with imported wares, a very desirable consummation as far as India is concerned. In this connection one may consistently mention hosiery which in all forms is being more and more adopted for wear by many sections of the native community. The bulk of this trade is in the hands of continental and Japanese houses, and the greater part of the raw material used, goes from India. The attempts at producing glassware can probably be reckoned on the fingers of one hand. The imports of this commodity in every variety are from the same source with Japan ste

MAIL NOTES.

INDIAN OFFICERS' PAY.

"SQUADRON COMMANDER" writes to the "Standard" :—

Sir,—All officials in India, owe Sir Henry Craik a deep debt of gratitude for bringing the position of Indian civilians before the public, and I now write to point out that all he says applies with still greater force to all the other services, which are very much worse paid than the Indian Civil Service. Perhaps of all officials in India, the position of the officer of the Indian Army is the worst, and I propose to explain how different is his position to-day from what it was thirty or even twenty years ago. For the last fifty years expenses and the standard of living have been yearly increasing, while the pay has practically remained the same. During the time Lord Kitchener was Commander-in-Chief, it is true, the pay of the junior ranks was slightly increased, but the increase was a mere drop in the ocean, and left the senior ranks more discontented and hopeless than before.

When the pay was originally fixed it was done by men who knew the country, and who realised the position it was necessary for an officer to keep up. His pay was ample; in fact, it might be called generous. That the standard and cost of living have gone up enormously all over the world none will dispute, but in no country have they increased as they have in India. In addition to the increase in the actual cost of living, life in the Army has become very much more strenuous, and the present-day efficiency has added to the officers' expenses.

The monthly pay of the various classes of servants when I joined the Indian Army twenty-four years ago and the pay now given to similar classes are shown in the following table :—

1888.	Rs.	1912.	Rs.
Bearer	10	Bearer	25
Khitmutgar	8	Khitmutgar	18
Bhistie	5	Bhistie	9
Sweeper	4	Sweeper	8
Dhobie	6	Dhobie	12
Syce	5	Syce	10
Grasscutter	4	Grasscutter	9

When I add that the rent of my bungalow was Rs. 40 per month, and that a very similar one with a smaller compound and fewer stables now cost Rs. 100, that meat has risen from two annas per pound to four annas, that my best charger cost me Rs. 500, while for one I now get from Government I am charged Rs. 1,150 that in 1889, my best polo pony cost me Rs. 300, while in 1912, I pay Rs. 1,500 that grain cost Re. 1 per £80, while now £30 costs Rs. 2-8, I think that any ordinary brain, even that of Mr. Montague, will allow that something substantial should be done for the Indian officer. My advice to all youngsters is to avoid the Indian Army and stick to the British Service.

POSITION OF WOMEN IN INDIA.

Upwards of 600 delegates and friends have been attending the annual conference of the National Union of Women Workers of Great Britain and Ireland at Oxford. The opening meetings were held on Sept. 30, in the Masonic Buildings. Mrs. George Cadbury presided over a gathering of the Women's Indian Study Association. Mrs. F. A. Steel, who for many years was engaged in the inspection of schools in the Punjab, said in India the personal equation had ever been the one secret of success. If they wanted to know India they must get out of collective trammels as much as they could. She had always attributed the fact that she was able to acquire a very fairly intimate knowledge of things Indian to her entire independence, while she was in that country, of societies or associations. She was always much struck with the difference which this made in her reception in comparison with that accorded to many of the excellent mission ladies with whom she worked. Most of these good mission ladies went into the highways and byways with disapproval bound up as an appendix to their Bibles and Prayerbooks. In their position this was inevitable, but it vitiated their observations. From their point of view it was impossible for them to see the undoubtedly good points of polygamy or to admit that the position of Indian women was not as a whole nearly as black as it was generally painted. She was not blaming them, but simply stating a fact. It was no use studying the position of Indian women when they had already passed judgment on its debasement. The question remained how, things being as they were, any "rapprochement" could be made possible between the two races. There seemed to her to be no hope of this among the males. The way Westerners treated women, forcing them by social customs to forgo their natural instincts, leaving them to fight their own way, denying them all status in the labour market and so dragging thousands down to the lowest market of all, was quite as offensive to the Oriental male as was his standard of sexual ethics to the Occidental mind. It was here that women must step in and teach both sides where they were mistaken in their treatment of women. Most of the vexed questions between East and West had as their basis the problem of sex relation. Neither Eastern nor Western men were in the nature of things fitted to solve this problem, so it behoved the women to take up the work.

Professor Rudra, of Delhi College, also addressed the gathering.

SUBMARINE SUNK.

On Sept. 4, at daybreak, submarine B 2, of the Plymouth Division, was sunk in collision with the Hamburg-American liner "Amerika" in the neighbourhood of Dover, while exercising in company with other vessels. One officer, Lieut. Richard J. Mulleyne, only was picked up; the other fifteen members of the crew, including the commanding officer, perished with the boat. According to the Press Association, an authoritative account given by the naval authorities at Dover states that the submarine was steaming on the surface with all navigation lights showing, when she was run into by the "Amerika." The liner struck the submarine just before the conning tower, and probably cut her in two. She sank at once. The liner appears to have stopped, lowered her boats, and afterwards proceeded on her course. The collision was not due to any mistake on the part of the submarine, which would have been seen some distance away, as it was getting daylight. A message of sympathy and inquiry has been received from his Majesty the King. President Fallieres has sent a message of sympathy and condolence to the King, who has replied expressing his appreciation. Other expressions of sympathy has been received from foreign countries. It was stated at Dover, on Oct. 10, by the King's harbour master that the Admiralty had sent instructions to abandon the salvage of submarine B2. The damage to the vessel, it is understood, is extensive. A funeral service was said on Oct. 10, over the bodies of Lieut. O'Brien and the thirteen seamen in the wrecked submarine. The service was conducted on board the cruiser "Forth" parent ship for submarines, which was anchored over the wrecked boat. A memorial service was also held at Davenport Dockyard Chapel.

THE OPENING OF THE LAW COURTS.

The Lord Chancellor was to have received the Lord Mayor-Elect at the House of Lords on Oct. 12, at 11-15 a. m. At 11-45 a. m., says a contemporary, there will be a special service in Westminster Abbey. Places will be reserved for the Judges, King's Counsel, and officers of the Supreme Court who may attend. The usual Red Mass will be celebrated at Westminster Roman Catholic Cathedral at 11.30 a. m., the first day of term. Cardinal Bourne will be unable to preside, as he will be in Rome with the English pilgrimage, but it is expected that the Bishop of Cambysopolis will be present. The lists of causes for trial in the King's Bench Division, when his Majesty's Judges commence work on Monday next, disclose the heavy arrears in the Royal Courts of Justice at the beginning of the legal year. The total number of actions ready for trial on Oct. 2, amounted to 659, compared with 709 at the same period last year, 208 being assigned for special and 224 to common juries, which compares with 186 and 147 respectively set down for trial at the same period last year. The causes for hearing in the Chancery Division, when the Judges resume work on Monday next, number 436, which compares with 441 at the same period last year. The appeals set down for hearing in the Courts of Appeal number 239, compared with 270 at the same period last year. Of these 159 are appeals from the King's Bench Division, 40 from the Chancery Division, 14 from the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division. There are 25 appeals under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The weekly report of the Registrar-General states that in the ninety-five great towns of England and Wales including London last week the death-rate rose from 11·9 to 12·3 per 1,000 per annum. In London the rate advanced from 12·2 to 13·3 per 1,000.

MAN AND MATTERS.

Not only in South Africa, but throughout the Empire, will regret be felt at the retirement of Sir Leander Starr Jameson from the Union Parliament. The combination of daring and statecraft is so rare that it is to be hoped that "Dr. Jim," who is not yet sixty, will find further opportunities of thinking and acting Imperially.

The late Dowager Countess of Cork and Orrery will be remembered as the last of the Whig grandes dames of the Victorian Era. Our knowledge of that period would be added to considerably if she had written her autobiography, but the cacoethes scribend was not strong enough in her case to produce more than a few magazine articles and a little volume of "Memories and Thoughts," in which some of the great Victorians were described in verse.

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, whose open letter to King Nicolas is so remarkable an example outspokenness for a diplomat, is one of the most prominent believers in international arbitration. He is a member of the Hague Court, and has written much on the limitation of armaments and peace organisation. Baron the Constant, who was for eight years a member of the French Embassy in London, has a special interest in Montenegrin affairs, as he acted in 1880 as the Secretary of the International Commission for its delimitation. Sir Vincent Caillard, to whom Baron d'Estournelles de Constant refers in his letter as his colleague in 1880, is perhaps better known nowadays as a financial expert than as a diplomat. He is a director of the Chatham and Dover Railway, and chairman of the great Manchester locomotive building firm of Beyer, Peacock and Co., and has been president of the Ottoman Public Debt Council and financial representative of England, Holland, and Belgium in the Near East. Prior to occupying these positions Sir Vincent was, however, prominently concerned in Near Eastern diplomacy.

The Hon. Sidney Carr-Glyn, who was 77 recently has hereditary associations with the London and North-Western Railway. The Company's great carriage building shops at Wolverton were named after his father, the first Baron Wolverton, and since then there has always been a member of the family on the board of the Premier Line, on which the hereditary principle has been wisely encouraged.

If Russia should by any evil chance be drawn into the Balkan hostilities,its soldiers may be able to fight under a new flag, since a Commission appointed for the purpose has just recommended a change in the design. The reason for the proposed alteration is that the present flag, which was devised by Peter the Great, is a rather slavish imitation of the Dutch colours, and it is felt that the Empire should now have a flag of its own. A black, white, and yellow tricolour in the design recommended.

Mr. James Parker, who died in London recently was a recognised authority on the history and architecture of Oxford, as well as on Gothic architecture. He was a companion of Professor Freeman, in Normandy, when the latter was compiling materials for his history of the Norman Conquest, and his interests also extended to scientific matters. Inter alia, he refused to accept Darwin's theory of evolution.

So many stories are told about President Fallieres that it is impossible to distinguish between the true and the fales. But the latest is so good that it ought to be true. M. Fallieres went to the autumn salon on its opening day, and paid much attention to the Cubist and Futurist paintings, which he described as "Charmant." Then turning to the Under-Secretary for Fine Arts, he added. "But you won't have to buy any for the State galleries, will you?" Si non e vero—.

Councilor J. Kay, of Doncaster, who has been elected Mayor of the butterscotch town, has the distinction of being the first of all its five hundred odd mayors to be a "Labour" man. Mr. Kay has broken two other local records, by being the first Labour nominee to obtain a seat on the Doncaster Town Council, and the first to be appointed as one of the borough magistrates. The trade union with which he is especially connected is the Amalgamated Society of Engineers of whose Doncaster branch he has been secretary for nearly 21 years.

Dr. F. Watson, of Sydney, who has been appointed by the Government as editor of the "Historical Records of Australia," has an important and responsible task in front of him. These records were begin by the publication in 1890 of the first of the New South Wales archives, of which seven volumes have already been issued. Australia affords a unique opportunity to the historian, since no other country has ever been able to publish almost the entire original records of its civilised history, which dates back only 124 years.

Mr. Arthur Hurst, who has been elected President of the Association of the Railway Companies' Signal Superintendents and Signal Engineers for the ensuing year, has been signal engineer to the North-Eastern Railway ever since the position was created by that company in 1899. He has the unusual record of having been in the service of the North-Eastern since he began his railway career in 1877. One of the works for which he was responsible was the construction of the swing bridge over the Ouse at Selby, for which he was resident engineer.

Dr. Thomas Herbert Warren, who, as President of Magdalen College, received the Prince of Wales on his arrival to commence his undergraduate life at Oxford, has been closely identified with the University for over forty years—since he went up to Balliol from Clifton College, to which as a Bristolian he had been sent. After a brilliant career, which included two first classes, the Gaisford Prize, and the Hertford, Dr. Warren in 1877 became Fellow and Tutor of Magdalen College. Eight years later he was appointed President of the College, and he has now held that post for twenty-seven years, while since last years he has also been Professor of Poetry at the University. Appropriately enough, Dr. Warren has Welsh blood in his veins, for his mother was a Carmarthenshire lady. For some years he was a members of the Consultative Committee of the Board of Education, while he has been Vice-Chancellor of the University. Apart from his contributions to British poetry and his studies of poets, Professor Warren has written one or two interesting books, including a historical sketch of the College with which he has been associated for so long a period. To be President of Magdalen would seem to be a passport to longevity. In 1791 Dr. Martin Routh was elected to the office, and held it till 1854, dying in his hundredth year. Frederick Bulley was President from 1855 to 1885, in which year Dr. Warren succeeded him. Innumberable tales have collected round the personality of Dr. Routh. He had lived with Samuel Parr, and as an undergraduate had seen Dr. Johnson. He never appeared except in full canonicals of the fashion favoured in the eighteenth century. On one occasion a wag made a wager that he would make him break his rule. The method adopted was to stand underneath his window in the dead of night and shout "Fire?" Instantly, runs the story the doctor appeared at the window—fully attired in every detail.

The Count de Salis, our Minister to Montenegro, is the head of a very ancient family of Swiss origin which has been naturalised in Great Britain since the reign of George II. The title, which is recognised in this country, belongs to the extinct Holy Roman Empire. It was conferred in 1748 by the Emperor Francis on Peter de Salis, who had been England many years before as the Emperor's Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary to Queen Anne. The Count de Salis, who is still on the right side of fifty, entered the Foreign Office at an early age, and eventually became Counsellor of Embassy at Berlin, whence he was promoted to his present post at Cetinje only last year. He married a lady of the princely Belgian house of Caraman-Chimay, but is now a widower with three sons, the eldest of whom attained his majority a few days ago. His Excellency is an old Etonian, and it is a fact worthy of remark that all our present diplomatic representatives in the Near East, with one exception, can claim the same distinction. The exception is Sir Gerard Lowther, our Ambassador at Constantinople, who is an Old Harrovian.

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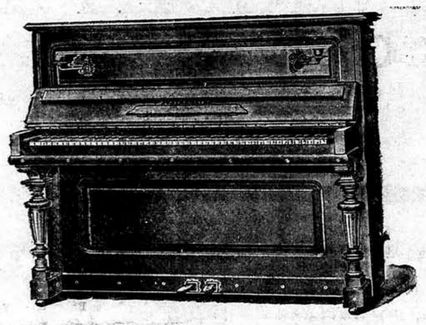

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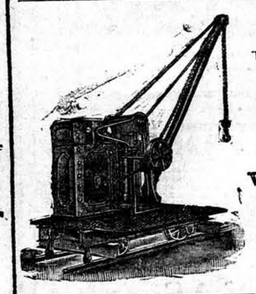

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